BOMBAY COURIER.

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IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH JULY, 1831.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for General information the following Advertisement issued by the Supreme Government under date the 20th ultimo.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 20TH JUNE, 1831.

Pursuant to instructions which have been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, Notice is hereby given, that after the expiration of one year from the present date, no Bills of Exchange on the Honorable Court will be issued by the Government in payment of interest on the following Loans.

5 Per Cent Loan, the Notes of which bear date the 31st of March 1823.
4 Per Cent Loan of 1824 | 25.
5 Do. Do. of 1825 | 26.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,
(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Sec. to Govt

[80]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.---That Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on Monday the 25th Instant, for supplies in General to the MEDICAL STORES, and PUBLIC DISPENSARY, and on the expiration of the present Contracts, to such other Hospitals and Departments at the Presidency, as the articles included therein may be required for; for a period of 2 years from the 1st Proximo. List of the articles to be contracted for, may be seen and obtained at this office, daily from 10 till 4 o'clock.

The Tenders are required to shew a specific rate for each article; whilst to guard against the practice which prevails of offering low rates for article SELDOM IN DEMAND, and exorbitantly high ones for others that are FREQUENTLY REQUIRED; the Assistant Commissary General reserves to himself the right of striking out of any Tender, such articles the rates of which are found to have been made upon this principle.

H. HOLLAND,
1st Asst. Comy. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1ST ASST. COMY. GEN'S. OFFICES,
15th July, 1831. [91]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.---That Sealed Tenders will be Received at this Office until 12 o'Clock on Monday the 18th Instant, for the Supply for *Two years* from the 1st of August next, of Sundry Articles of Barrack Furniture, lists of which, together with musters thereof, may be seen at this office from 10 till 5 o'Clock daily.

The Tenders are required to shew a specific Rate for each article, and a deposit for the due performance of the Contract will be required.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

H. HOLLAND.
1st Asst. Comy. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1ST ASST. COMY. GEN'S OFFICE.
16th July, 1831. [106]

TO BUTCHERS & BAKERS.

ANY Person or Persons willing to Contract to supply the QUEEN'S ROYAL, with good Bread and Beef for six Months, will send Sealed Tender to Lieut. and Qr. Master JENKINS, on or before the 20th instant, no Tender will be received after that day.

By Order of the Commanding Officer,
DAVID JENKINS,
Lieut. and Qr. Master.
Queens Royal.

Colabah, 14th July, 1831. [87]

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE at MESSRS FORBES AND Co's. Godowns, a few dozen cases of highly flavored MEDOC CLARET, from Monsieur Destournel of Bordeaux, just landed from the Hebe.—Price Rs. 25 per dozen, cash.

[109]

Bombay, 16th July, 1831.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 Mr. G. W. Manual, Bombay.
1 Captain Shipton, do.
1 Mr. John May, Carpenter H. E. C. Ship of War Benares, do.
1 Mr. A. C. Anderson, do.
3 Cadit G. P. Bayne (Arty.) do.
2 Ensign R. H. Young, European Regt. doing duty 17 Regt. do.

F. BOURCHIER,
BOMBAY, *Post Mr. Genl.*
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
15th July, 1831. [84]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods Chattels, Rights and Credits of HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE (Metta), late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to KHURSEDBOYE, otherwise called METEBOYE, widow of the said deceased, all Persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 15th July, 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
(93) PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી હોરમજજી ફરામજી મેતા શ્રી ચુંબજનો રહેવાશી હતો એની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી ચુંબજની જુદી ફેટરની શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટમાં એ મરનારની વીધવા ખરશેદબાઇ તેને લોકો મીડીળાઇ ફરીને ખી ઉભેછે તે બાબએ અરજ થીધોછે જે મરને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોઇ એનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાંએને જાહેર થાએ—તા ૧૫ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૧ ફ—શી—મારઝીન

વકીલ

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of HOOLASGEER SEWGEER, late of Bombay, a Merchant, of the religious order of Sanyasis Gonsavee Caste, deceased may be granted to PURSHOTUMGEER BOWA HOOLASGEER, the Chela or adopted pupil of the said deceased, all Persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 4th day of July, 1831

D. B. SMITH.
[99] PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

जाहिर खबर

कैलासवासि हुलासगीर शीवगीर मुंबईचा व्यापारि संन्यासी अगर गोसाव्याचे जातिचा याचे सर्व वित्तवीषयाचा अखत्यार घ्यावयाकरितां मुंबई जुडिकेटरचे सुप्रिमकोटांत पर शोतमगीर बावा हुलासगीर हा व्या कैलासवासिचा चेला आहे याणि अर्ज केलाआहे कीं आम्हास द्यावा यास जेकोणि समंध ठेवित असतिल त्यांस जाण व्हावें ता ४ जुलई सन १८३१

डि. बी. स्मिथ
अर्ज कर्णाराचा वकिल

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed House, in the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

Bombay, 16th July, 1831. [107]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of LUXAMON SEEMAJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Carpenter or Mestry, deceased, may be granted to LAROOBOYE, widow of SUNKERJEE PANDOOJEE, and the only Surviving Daughter of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of July 1831.

D. B. SMITH,
[102] PROCTOR.

जाहीर खबर

कैलासवासी लक्षुमण सीमाजी मुंबईचा राहाणारा हींदु सुतार आणी मेस्त्री याचा सर्व वीत वीशय आणी त्या बरोबर मृत्य पत्राचा अखत्यार घ्यावयाकरीता मुंबईचे जुडीकेटरचे सुप्रिम कोउतात लाडुबाई हींदु स्त्री हो संकरजी पांडुजीची वीधवा स्त्री व या कैलासवासीची येकटी सो करी याही अर्जकेला आहे कीअम्हास द्यावे यास जेकोणी समंध ठेवीत असतील त्यास जाणव्हावें ता ८ जुलई सन १८३१

डी. बी. स्मिथ
वकील

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of BATTA NAIQUEN NANORAKER, late of Bombay of the Naiqueen Cast, deceased, having been granted by and under the Seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to PURSHOTUM NANORAKER, the adopted Son and heir of the said deceased, all Persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby required to pay forthwith the amount of such debts to the abovenamed Administrator, and in default thereof recourse will be had to legal proceedings against the Parties; any person or Persons having any claim or demand on the said Estate are required to furnish the particulars thereof for examination to the said Administrator.---Dated this 15th day of July, 1831.

[92]

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએચજે મરનાર બાતા નાઇકીન નાનોરેકર શ્રી ચુંબજવાલી નાઇકીનની જાતની તેની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ શ્રી ચુંબજની જુદી ફેટરનાં શ્રુપરીમ ફોરટનાં શીલથી એ મરનારનો પાલક ફોકરો તથા વારશદાર પરશોટમ નાનોરે કરને આપીછે—શરવે લોકો એ મરનારની ઇશકેઆમતનાં દેવાદાર હોએ તેનાંને માલુમ કરેચજે તે લોકોએ એ ઉપર કહેલા વકીલને પોતાનુ દેવુ પઠાર કરવુ તેમ નદી કરશે તો તે લોકો ઉપર કરીઆદી એ કરશે તથા ફરએક લોક અગર લોકોનુ એ મરનાર ની ઇશકેઆમત ઉપર આંગલુ અગર લેકલુ પોચતુ હોએતો તેનો ચોકશ ફીશાબ એજ વકીલ ઉપર તપાશવા શાકુ મોકલે—તારીખ ૧૫ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૧

जाहिर खबर

खबर दील्हाजाते ऐसीजे कैलास वासि बातानाईकीन नानवउेकरीन मुंबईचे नाइकिनीचे जातिची तीचे सर्व वित्तवीषयाचा अखत्यार मुंबई जुडिकेटरचे सुप्रिमकोर्टाचे सांलाने हिच कैलासवासिचा दत्तपत्र व वा रिसदार पुरशोतम नानवउेकर या स दिल्हा आहे. सर्वलोक हिच कैलासवासिचे वित्तवीषयाचे देणेदार असतिल त्यांस जाण करितोंजे हा मजकुर लिहीलेला वकिलास आपलें देणे द्यावें याप्रमाणे न करतिल तर त्याजवर फिरयादी होतिल व हरकोणि लोकांचा हाच कैलासवासि चे वित्तवीषयावर कर्ज किंवा दावा असेल त्यांहो आपला चौकस हिशोब द्याच वकिलावर तपासावया करितां पाठउन द्यावा ता १५ जुलई सन १८३१

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON Tuesday the 19th instant, At 12 o'clock will be sold by public auction, at the Military Stores near the Town Barracks, Sundry Unserviceable Condemned Barrack Stores, belonging to the Hon'ble Company.

The Lots to be paid for and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first Purchaser.

BRUCE SETON,
Captain Barrack Master at the Presidency.

BOMBAY,
BARRACK OFFICE,
9th July, 1831. [111]

PATTERN PLATES.

MESSRS J. COCRBURN AND CO. beg to acquaint their friends and the public that they have consigned to their agents, Messrs. J. GILDER AND CO, Plates of a great variety, both of plain and ornamental patterns, for setts of which they will be happy to receive Commission.

LONDON, 1st JAN'Y, 1831.

The above may be seen at the Warehouses of Messrs. J. G. and Co. who will receive and forward all Commissions for the same.

[98] *Military Squire, 16th July*, 1831.

NOTICE.—Lottery on 10 Tickets of the 49th Madras Government Lottery for 1831 consisting of 125 Numbers at 10 Rupees each per chance. The Purchaser of the Tickets shall be entitled to such Prize or Prizes as may gain in from the 1st to the 3d Class of the above Lottery. The Purchasers of the Tickets shall not be required to pay any sum of money for the renewing of the said Tickets.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to BAZUNJEE RUSTOMJEE Poonakur, or to SORABJEE DORABJEE at the COURIER OFFICE, where the Tickets to be had. [83]

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Paymaster of H. M. 4th Dragoons, will receive Tenders for a Bill or Bills on Messrs. HOPKINSON BARTON & Co., Army Agent, London, for £ 250 at 21 days sight.

The biddings to be in Poona Rupees and the Tenders to be sent in before the 1st of August, on which day they will be opened.

[82] *Kirkee, July 12th*, 1831.

CAPTAIN BRIOLLE, (French brig Hébé) begs to inform the public, that as he will leave this Port immediately, Sparkling White Burgandy Wine. may be had at his Godowns at the reduced price of Rs. 20 a dozen Sausage of Bologne, at 1 Rupee a pound & Snuff at 1 Rupee half a pound.

Bombay, July 15th, 1831. [88]

ON Wednesday next the 20th instant, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell a great variety of Goods, consisting of Woolen Cloths, Europe Imitation Shawls, White and coloured Handkerchiefs, Europe Carpets small size, Worked Muslin Gown Pieces, several articles of Plated and Glass Ware, new and second hand Chariot Harness, &c. &c. &c.

AT

Noon any Carriages or Cattle that may offer. [89]

FOR Sale.—A neat English built Phaeton, and a London built Dennett but little used. Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. [90]

UNDER the Superintendance of the Artillery Regimental Mess Committee the undermentioned Lots of ground with substantial and commodious dwelling Houses will be sold by public Auction, on Monday 25th July, between one and two o'clock P. M. by Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. at the Artillery Mess House, at Matoongha, Sunnuds under the signature of the Collector of Bombay will be transferred to the respective purchasers on the payment for each respecture Lot being made.

1st. Lot. The very superior Building lately occupied as the Mess Room of the Artillery at Matoongha, in excellent repair and eligible as a dwelling House, with commodious outhouses, with the lot of Ground attached on which it stands, containing in Square measurement 47,312 Square yards or 788 Burgahs and 32 Square yards, more or less.

2nd. Lot. another piece of Garden or Batty Ground adjoining that No. 1 containing Square measurement 1028 Burgas 34 yards more or less.

3rd. Lot. Another piece of the same kind of Ground adjoining the two last lots of Square measurement 559 Burgas 53 yards more or less.

4th. Lot. A dwelling House on the Surree Road with rather more than 70,000 Square yards of ground. The inclosed part (about 28,000 yards) held on a renewable lease at a rent of Rupees 15 3 0 per annum and the remainder at a perpetual quit rent of one Rupee per annum.

5th. Lot. A portion of Batty Ground measuring 69,000 Square yards more or less with a road access forming part of the late Artillery parade Ground, held

6th. Lot. A good dwelling House consisting of separate sitting and sleeping Bungalows &c. adjoining the late Artillery Mess House with good cultivatable Ground attached $\frac{1480}{1540}$ feet in depth from the high road and 178 feet broad on the western side giving on Area of 38,001 Square yards or 633 Burgas, more or less.

7th. Lot. A piece of Batty or Garden Ground adjoining Lot 6 begining $\frac{312}{304}\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the main road and running to the depth of $\frac{1223}{1228}$ feet with a width of 180 feet on the Western side; giving an Area of Square yards 26,530 or 442 Burgas, more or less.

8th. Lot. An excellent, substantial dwelling House with Stable and outhouse, and good cultivateable Ground attached, running $\frac{1530}{1528}$ feet in depth from the main road and having a width of 270 feet on the Western side giving an Area of 38,649 Square yards or 644 Burgas, more or less.

9th. Lot. A Bungalow in good repair with the compound on which it stands $\frac{129\frac{1}{4}}{144\frac{1}{4}}$ feet by 141 feet giving an Area of 34,08 Square yards or 56 Burgas, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 15 per Cent, when the Lot is knocked down and payment for the same to be made within one month of the day of sale, when all the requisite Title Deeds, of the Property will be made over in the event of failure, of these conditions the deposit is to be considered forfeited and tresale liable to take place. [104]

જાહેર નામુ

તોપખાંનાના રીજમીटનુ રોજનુ જમણ ते બાબત પંચકે તેની મારફતે આ ફેઠલ લખેલી જમીન મજબુત ને લાંબી રેવાનાં ઘરો શ્રુધાં શ્રી માટુગા મધે તોપખાંનાના લોઢાનુ રોજનુ જમણ થાએછે તે ઘરની પાશેનુ ફરીથ બમંનજી વીગરે પાશેથી શોમવારે તારીખ ૨૫ જુલાઇએ બપોરે એક બેએ લાગતાં ઉઘાડા લીલામાં વેચી જશે ને લેણાર ધણી પોત પોતાની જમીનનો પઇશો આપાથી શ્રી મુબઇના કલેક્टર શાહેબની શફી શ્રુધાં શનંધોછે તે તેના નામ ઉપર નોધામાં આવશે *

૧—પેહેલુ એજે શારી નામી હવેલી ૧ જેમાં હાલ શ્રી માટુગામાના તોપખાંનાના લોઢનુ રોજ જમવાનુ થાએછે ને શારી શમારવેલી નથા ઉઘાડી રેહેવાના ઘર પરમાંણે ને શારાં તેના લગતાં બીજાં ઘરો તથા તેની જમીન શાઠે તેની શંચોરશ ગણત શુમાર ૪૭૩૧૨ શંચોરશ વાર તેના બડધા ૭૮૮)૩૨ શંચોરશ વાર *

૨—ખેતર નથા વાડીની જમીન ઉપરની કલંમ ૧ ની પાશેની તેની શંચોરશ ગણત આશરે બડગા ૧૦૨૮)૩૪ વાર *

૩—તેજ પરમાંણે બીજી જમીન કલંમ ૨ ની પાશેની તેની શંચોરશ ગણત આશરે બડગા ૫૫૮ વાર ૫૩ *

૪—રેહેવાનુ ઘર ૧ શીવરીના રશતા ઉપરનુ તેની શંચોરશ ગણત વાર ૭૦૦૦૦ ઉપરછે જમીન શ્રુધાં નથા વાર ૨૮૦૦૦ આશરેમાં વાડ કરીછે તેની બોલી લેવીછે જે તેનુ લાકુ રૂા. ૧૫।।। દર વરશે આપવુ ને મુદત થઆપછી પટો કેરવાવીજ લેવોને બાકી જમીન જે રહી તેનુ લાકુ દર વરશે રૂા. ૧ આપીને હમેશા વાપરવી *

૫—ખેતરની જમીન તેનુ ગણીત આશરે વાર ૬૮૦૦૦ હજાર શંચોરશને પેહેલા તોપખાંનાના લોઢોની પરેડની જગા ઉપર જવાનો રશતોછે તે શ્રુધાં તેનુ લાકુ વરશ ૧ નો રૂા. ૧ પરમાંણે *

૬—એક શાકુ રેહેવાનુ ઘર તેમાં બેશવાનો નથા શ્રુવાનો બંગલો નુદોછે પેહેલાંના તોપખાંનાના લોઢોનુ જમવાનુ ઘરછે તેની પાશેનુ તથા શારી વાવવાની જગાછે તે શાથે તે પણ તેના લગતીછે તે પાદશાઈ રશતાથી $\frac{1480}{1540}$ ફુટ ઉડી ને પશ્ચમ દશા ઉપર ફુટ ૧૭૮ પોહોલી બધી મલીને આશરે વાર ૩૮૦૦૧ શંચોરશ તેના બડગા ૬૩૩ *

૭—વાડી અથવા ખેતર ફરવાની જગો ઉપરની કલંમ છટીની લગતી વચલા રશતાથી પરથંમ $\frac{312}{304}$ ફુટ ને $\frac{1223}{1228}$ ફુટ ઉડીને પછંમ દશા ઉપર એકશોને ફેશી ફુટ પોહોલી બધી મલીને આશરે શંચોરશ વાર ૨૬૫૩૦ તેના બડગા ૪૪૨

૮—એક શાકુ મજબુત રેહેવાનુ ઘર તથા તબેલા તથા બીજાં ઘરો તથા શારી વાવવાની જમીની તે શાથે લગતીછે તે વચલા રશતાથી $\frac{1530}{1528}$ ફુટ ઉડીછે ને પછંમ દશા ઉપર ફુટ ૨૭૦ પોહોલીછે બધી મલીને આશરે શંચોરશ વાર ૩૮૬૪૯ તેના બડગા ૬૪૪ *

૯—બંગલો ૧ શારો શમરાવેલો વાડા શાથે $\frac{129\frac{1}{4}}{144\frac{1}{4}}$ ફુટ પીતે ૧૪૧ ફુટ શ્રુધી બધી મલીને આશરે શંચોરશ વાર ૩૪૦૮ તેના બડગા ૫૬ *

વેચવાની બોલી

જગીઆ વેચાથી લેતાંવારે ટકા ૧૫ પરમાંણે આંનામત આપવાને વેચાથી લીધા દાકુડાથી માશ ૧ માં તેના પઇશા આપાથી તે જગીના બધા કારણશર મત પતર આપાં જશે ને એ પરમાંણે નડી ચાલેતો તે ટકા આવેલો જશે ને કરીને જગો વેચાશે *

જાહિર નામા

તોફખાન્યાચે રિજિમેંટ યાસ નિત્य જેવણા વિસિચે પંવ त्याचे हातुनच्या खालिं लिहिलेल्या जमिनी मजबुत आणी विस्तिर्ण राहावयाचे घरांसुद्धां माटुंग्यामधे तोफखान्या समंधि लोकांचें नित्य भोजन घरानजिक फिरथ बमंनजी वगेरेयाकडुन प्रसीध्य लेलां वांत वीकल्या जातील आणिजें खरिद करीनील त्याणि आपआपल्या जमिनिचा पैका दिल्हानंतर मुंबैतिल कालेकटर साहेबाच्या सहिसुद्धां सनदा आहेत त्या त्यांच्या नावावर चढविल्या जातिल

१ बहुत नामी हवेलि येक ज्यांत सांप्रत मादुंग्यानिल तोफखान्या समंधी लोकांचे नित्य जेवणहोत आहेती चांगली डागडुगी केलेली आणि उघडि राहावयाचे घरा प्रमाणे आणि त्याचा लगती चांगली इतर घरें व त्याचा जमिनी त्यासुद्धां त्याची समचौरस मोजणि सुमार ४७३१२ समचौरस वार कीवा ७८८ बउगे आणि ३२ समचौरस वार

२ बागा इति कीवा जिराईति जमिन येक सदरहु १ कलमा जवलची त्याचो समचौरस मोजणि सुमार १०२८ बउगे आणि ३४ वार

३ त्याच प्रमाणे दुसरि जमीन सदरहु २ कलमा जवलचि त्याची समचौरस मोजणि सुमार ५५९ बउगे आणि वार ५३

४ राहावयाचे घर सिमरीच्या रस्त्यावर ७०००० व समचौरस वार जमिनि सुद्धा आणि सुमार २८००० वार कुडुन घेतली आहे तिची बोली असी आहेकी तिचे भाउं रो १५।।। प्रतिवर्षास देउन मुदतिवर पट्टा फी रउन घ्यावा आणि बाकी राहीली तीचे भाउे दरवर्षास रो १ देउन सतत वापरावी

५ जीराइती जमिन तिची मोजणि सुमार ६९००० समचौरस वार आणि माजी तोफखान्या समंधी लोकांस परेडीचे जाग्यावर जायाचा रस्ता आहे त्यासुधां तिचें भाउं दर वर्षास रो १ प्रमाणे

६ येक चागले राहायाचे घर त्यां तबसायाचे आणि निजायाचे नीराळे बंगले आहेत माजी तोफखान्या समंधी लोकाचे जेवण घरानजीक चांगली लावणीचा जागा आहे त्या सुद्धां त्यासच लगति पादशा ही रस्त्यापासुन $\frac{1480}{1280}$ फुटी वोडी आणि पश्चमेस १७८ फुटा रुंदी अवघी मीळुन सुमारे ३८००१ समचौरस वार कीवा बउगे ६३३

७ बागाइति कीवा जिराइती जागा सदरहु६ कलमाचा लगति मध्ल्या रस्त्यापासुन पहीलीच $\frac{312}{304}$ फुटी आणि $\frac{1223}{1228}$ फुटी वोडी आणि पश्चमेस १८० रुंदी अवघी मिळुन सुमार समचौरस वार २६५३० कीवा ४४२ बउगे

८ एक सुंदर मजबूद राहायाचे घर तबीला व ईतर घरें आणि चांगली लावणिची जागा त्याचे लगति मध्य रस्त्यापासुन $\frac{1530}{1528}$ फुटी वोडी आणि पश्चमेस २७० फुटी रुंदि अवघी मिळुन सुमार ३८६४९ समचौरस वार कीवा ६४४ बउगे

९ बंगला १ चांगली डागडुगी केलेला त्यांचा घाउयासुधा $\frac{129\frac{1}{4}}{144\frac{1}{4}}$ फुटी पासुन १४१ फुटीपर्यंत अवघेमिळुन सुमारे ३४०८ समचौरस वार कीवा ५६ बउगे

वीकण्याची करारी

जागा विकत घेतांच पध्रोत्रा प्रमाणे अमानती द्यावि आणि विकत घेतल्यादीवसा पासुन एके महिन्यात त्याचे रो घ्यावे नंतर त्याचे सर्व कारणीक खतपत्र दीले जाईल त्यांत अंतर पउल्यास तो अमानत पैका जाउन पुन्हा त्या जागेचेही लेंलाव होईल

SALE BY AUCTION.—BECK AND CO., on Tuesday next 19th current, will Sell by public outcry the following collection of Goods, viz. 2 Cabinets, containing a beautiful assortment of Insects and some choice specimens of Minerals from the Neardale Leads Mines in the County of Durham, a Dandy Horse (alias) Velocipede, the remains of an Invoice of very amusing and instructive Books, comprising chiefly as follows. The beauties of Washington Irvine, Fireside Scenes, Rameses, Major Denham's Discoveries in Africa, Dupin's Military Force of Great Britain, Crabb's Tales of the Hall, &c. &c. Piece Goods consist of Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jean, Chintzes, Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs &c. a remnant of Superfine French Grey Cloth, 50 pairs of Soft Blankets, White, Brown and Black Nankeen, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Blue and White Dinner Services, Green Curtain Gauze, Jams and Jellies of sorts, Hodgsons Beer, Wines and Liquors, a handome Tea Service of a Rose Pattern Hood Hides, and Sheep's Skins, sundry useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few Saddle and Draught Horses, as also if not previously sold, a very neat well built Buggy with a Pony and a new set of Harness.

[97] *Forbes Street, 16th July*, 1831.

WINES FOR SALE. At the Godowns of Messrs. BECKWITH & Co.

Sherry, from C. Bell, Quarts at 20 Rs. per Doz.

Do.	do.	Pints at 12	per Do.
Port,	do.	Quarts at 20	per Do.
Do.	do.	Pints at 12	per Do.

Scharsburgh Moselle from J. Weston, Brussels, at Rs. 30 per Doz. [95]

FOR SALE.—By Messrs. BECKWITH & Co, a few Double Barrelled Percussion Guns with back action Locks, by Wm. Mills, received direct from the Maker at Rs. 500 each. [96]

ADVERTISEMENT.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SEYER, In charge of the Cavalry Division of the Army of His Highness the Nizam, has remitted to the Military Secretary to Government at Bombay, the sum of Bombay Rupees Nine thousand three hundred and ninety four and annas fifteen (9394-15) being the balance of the Estate of the late Captain and Paymaster HOLROYD, of the Cavalry Division, after payment of Regimental Debts, Quarters and Interment.

[81] *Aurungabad, 1st July* 1831.

TO BE LET.

A Large and commodious Bungalow with Outhouses situated at Colabah, adjoining to the one now occupied by Armenian Lazar Joseph Miguel, to be entered in immediately, for particulars apply to PESTONJEE MERVANJEE, at the Gunbow's Street, in the Fort. Bombay, 15th July, 1831. [86]

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

THE following Wines of Superior quality from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET.

Claret 2d Growth.....	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	26 per do.
Bucellas.....	20 per do.
Port Wine in quarts.....	20 per do.
Do. do. in pints	12 per do.

R. & CO. will register orders for the above Wines to be supplied, whenever the stock may be expended from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for individuals and Regimental Messes. The shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and CO. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay. [108]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3. [105]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Managers of the First Bombay Lottery of 1831, for finding no prospects of realizing g eater portion of Tickets on hand, requests the holders of such Tickets on the above Lottery as have been disposed of, to bring the same back to DOSSABHOY SHROFF, in the Gup House, who will return them the cost there of.

[94] *Bombay, 14th July*, 1831.

FOR SALE.—At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831,	1 0 0
Indian Calendars for 1831,.....	2 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0 2 0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Policies,.....	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,.....	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [101]

WILL be published early in AUGUST, No. XIII of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, *Containing*.—1st. An Account of Hector a favourite Greyhound.—2nd. Q. E. D's. Account of a Panther.—3d. Questions from a subscriber.—4th. Propositions by a Pongo for a Sporting club.—5th. Ride Sportsmen Ride *a Song*—6th. Nosing Tom's last but one.—7th. John Dockery redivivus.—8th. Song for the Club of Harmonics.—9th. Neemuch Fly Fishing.—10th. Bushman's account of a Hog Hunt in Guzerat.—11th. *Song* The Midnight Boar.—12th. The Candeish Clubs.—13. A letter from Old Gooseberry.—14th. Harlequin and Honesty.—15th. Meet me when day light may dawn.—16th. Extract from Sporting Recollections of life in the Deccan.—17th. High Flyer on Falconry.—18th. Pongees at the Presidency.—19th. The Candeish Clubs by N.—20th. Travelling in Guzerat by W. C. H.—21st. A Looker On.—22nd. Bushman's account of Kangaroo Hunting.

NOTE.—As the Sporting Magazine will go to Press about the 25th of July, communications for it should be dispatched so as to arrive in Bombay on or before that day. [102]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander, will positively sail on the 25th July. This Ship has a poop with excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to MESSRS. RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

[103] *Bombay, 16th July*, 1831.

For Calcutta, touching at Madras.

The fine fast-Sailing Ship, ASIA FELIX, to sail possitively on the 25th instant, For frieght or passage apply to MANACKCHUND HURRUCKCHUND at his office in the Fort near the Bazar Gate. [110]

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 5th July, 1831.

No. 271.—In Modification of paragraph 3 of General Order No. 238 of 1830. dated the 28th, June; the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, all future indents from Corps, for Barrack Stores, shall be made on the Officer in Charge of Barrack Stores, and not on the Commissariat.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1831.

No. 272. At the recommendation of the Commander of the Forces the following orders are confirmed.

A Station Order by Lieutenant Colonel Kinnersley dated Ahmednuggur 23d July 1830, directing the following detail to be in readiness to march on Field service at the shortest notice.

Artillery Golumdauz, { Commissioned Officers. / Major White. / 5 Subalterns.

A Division Order by Major General Sir Lione Smith. K. C, B. dated Head Quarters P. D. A 6th August 1830, directing that the Officers ordered to take the Field from Ahmednuggur against Akulcote be considered warned for that duty on the 21st July and countermanded on the 27th of the same month.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1831.

No. 273.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paragraphs 1 and 2) of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 16th March last No. 16 of 1831, be published in General Orders.

Para. 1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment.

Lieut. D. A. Malcolm, by the Hythe.
Assistant Surgeon Patrick Stuart.

2. Lieutenant Clements Blood of your Establishment has been permitted to remain in this Country for the further period of six months.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1831.

No. 274.—With reference to General Order of the 5th August 1830. (No. 277) it is hereby explained that the date from which Major J. G. Griffith was to remain on duty at Poona commenced on the 30th July 1830.

No. 275.—Pursuant to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the salary of the Judge Advocate General of the Army is reduced to Rupees 600 per mensem. The reduction will have effect from the 22d of July 1828. This salary is exclusive of that drawn by the Judge Advocate General for his duties connected with the Indian Navy, amounting to Rupees 200 per mensem, as sanctioned in General Orders dated the 21st July 1829.

No. 276.—An order by Brigadier General Kennett, Commanding the Northern Division of the Army dated the 15th of September last, directing Assistant Surgeon C. P. Livingstone to take charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad during the absence of the Civil Surgeon is confirmed.

No. 277.—With reference to General Order of the 17th January last (No. 28th), Lieutenant Colonel J. Kennersly is confirmed in the Command of Candeish.

No. 278.—The General Order under date the 21st December 1830 (No. 466), appointing Captain P D. Ottey, the Deputy Post Master at Poona to the charge of the Cadets at that Station, but without any addition to his allowances, is cancelled, that Officer having been placed from the 31st Instant at the disposal of the Commander of the Forces for Regimental duty.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1831.

No. 279.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor, in Council has been pleased in the General Department, to appoint Assistant Surgeon Frith, of the 2d Native Infantry to Act as Civil Surgeon of the Concan during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Stuart.

Bombay Castle, 11th July, 1831.

No, 280.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has received with sincere regret the accounts of the death of Major J. Hawkins of the Corps of Engineers which took place at Sea on the 19th of February last.

Major Hawkins in the course of his long service of 34 years, was employed in all the various duties that fall to the lot of Engineer Officers in India, and uniformly conducted them we credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of his Superiors.

In 1803 he served in the Field under Sir A. Wellesley, and in a subsequent campaign under Colonel Wallace, he was noticed as an able and active Officer at the sieges of Chandore and Galna.

The abilities and acquirements of Major Hawkins were various, and embraced every branch of knowledge connected with his profession. He was excellent as an Architect and Draftsman. an Artificer, a Practical Machinist, and Mechanic; qualifications, which he displayed in an eminent degree in the erection of the Mint, and Mint Machinery, a task of extraordinary magnitude and difficulty, when the scarcity of European Workmen of science and skill is considered.

The able and successful manner in which this great work was executed by Major Hawkins constitutes an honorable memorial of his talents, attainments and zeal, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council feels it due to the merits of this able Officer, publicly to record his high sense of his valuable services.

The following promotions are made.

Corps of Engineers.

Senior Captain J. Nutt, to be Major, and Lieutenant F. McGillivray, to be Captain, in succession to Hawkins, deceased.—Date of Rank, 20th February 1831.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secretary.

For the Bombay Courier

D. D. S. N. R. E. Konkun, July 3d 1831

Here's the tappall—what a bustle
Give me out the Courier pray——
Legal robber—Lord John Russell
Seventy members lopt away.
Nasserwanjee—chow, chow pickle
Fruit to eat, or bake in pie
Bengal Tontine—William Nicol—
Tis but five years—many die.

Not the one on rotten houses
(Mortgages the cash withold)
Poor old Captains cry, "it chouses
Us of all our hard won gold."

Ramdass Jamdass hath a dwelling—
Brigade Major—paid the change—
Beck & Co. piece goods are selling—
Wreck at Bassein—rather strange.

Worn out files—beware the Muhorum!
Senior Major—step for me—
Wines in Messrs. Forbes's store-room
Beer at Frith & Bomanjee.

"Ensign Greenhorn by refusing"—
Hush, our rulers! read the news—
Candid Orange Peel accusing
Poor Lord Grey of selfish views.

Griffin scribbling on revenue
Donkeys quickly show their ears—
Lottery paid back—My friendthen you
Have the news the Courier bears.

End the Claret—"Those who love us"—
Mix the tea of black and green
Then while tempests pour above us
We'll discuss the whole again.

W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I beg leave through the medium of your paper to contradict an erroneous statement which appeared in the Madras Government Gazette, of the 23d ult. I congratulate the sister Presidency on the advantages likely to result from the establishment of the Charlotte Foundry at Porto Novo, but I must claim precedence in point of date for the smithing furnaces at Doodye and other places at Kutch, entirely carried on by Natives. I witnessed the prodaction "the fine liquid stream of cast iron running like water," at that town upwards of four years and at that time it had been established several years.

I am, Your's Obediently,
BERGEIN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

I have perused with some interest the late discussions that have appeared in your columns regarding the new Loan, and the probable success that will attend it, of which you would appear to entertain, but slight doubt, though at variance with the sentiments of your correspondents. I would bring one more argument forward in support that their conceptions are better grounded than yours, which is the unpopularity of the third five per Cent Loan when open here for cash subscription, the total amount subscribed here to which, could have been but small, and though I am not aware of it precisely, it is a pretty good criterion to judge by, that Government to supply their wants were on the 22d September last under the necessity of disposing of twelve Lacks of Sicca Rupees in bills on Calcutta, and again to the same extent on the 1st November, the latter sale having gone off so low as Rs. 101 2 68. per 100 Siccas. The five per Cent Loan was open all the time and it is the natural inference from what I have stated that it was so to no purpose. How the acute Editor of the Hurkaru could advance that the Company's Securities presented an equally favorable investment with the British funds, under existing circumstances, I cannot discover, I hope they have not been tampering with him. In conclusion Mr. Editor let me counsel you and your readers to beware of making remittances through the four per Cent Loan to Calcutta, until they ascertain the feeling of the public mind regarding it there, for the first speculators in the third five per Cent Loan here not sufficiently adverting to the same, suffered severely, the acknowledgments having sold at Calcutta for some time at 5 per Cent discount. Therefore in the new Loan let them not forget the adage, si monumentum quæris, respice.

QUIS EGO.

14th July, 1831.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JULY 16TH 1831.

Saturday	4 31
Sunday.....	5 49
Monday.....	7 05
Tuesday.....	8 08
Wednesday	9 00
Thursday.....	9 44
Friday.....	10 24

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months' sight at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 107 ½ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 102 ½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 144 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
Remittable Cent Loan of 1822 | 23
5 per Cent according to the period of discharge. 107 at 115 } Do per Do.
Do. of 1825 | 26 112 }
Do. of 1829 | 30 112 }

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Lynch, 16th Regt. N. I. from Sea.
Captain L. Frederick, Engineers, from England.
Lieut. Delhoste, Qr. Mr. General's Department, from Poonah.
Captain Browne, 10th Regt. N. I.
Ensign J. Russell, 11th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.
Ensign J. Gunters, Invalid, from Do.
Mr. Matthew, Phibbs, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Lynch, 16th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Ensign E. R. Elwall, 2d Grenadier Regt. to Sattarah.
Ensign J. Russell, 11th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGES.

At Seroor, on the 3d July, by the Rev. A. Goode, 1st Corporal Tobias Butler, Engineer Corps, to Miss Eliza Glasscott, Daughter of the late Lieutenant Glasscott, of the Hon'ble Company's Military Service.

On Wednesday 6th July, by the Rev. R. Keays, Lieutenant R. M. Hughes, 12th Regt. N. I. and Fort Adjutant at Surat, to Emmeline, youngest Daughter of William Clark Esq. of Torquay evonshire.

On the 14th instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Carr, Captain Arthur Mackworth, of H. M. 3d Regt. or Queen's Royals, to Augusta Mary, third Daughter of Joseph Gilbert Esq.

DEATH.

At Colaba, after a few hours illness, Catherine, the wife of M. Novice, Con table, aged 42 years.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

ARRIVAL.

July 8th, Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Thomas Brown, Master, from London, Portsmouth 20th March, Madeira 10th April.

Passengers. Captain L. Frederick, Engineers Lieut. Schnell, Qr. Mr. H. M. 6th Regt., Mr. L. Trotter, returning to the place of his Nativity, 2, Lascars Seamen, Manoel De Souza, Servant.

DEPARTURES.

July 10th, Ship Rachel, R. J. Potter, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers.—Col. Woodhouse, Major H. Rogers, H. M. 6th Regt. Doctor Goodrich, H. M. 6th Regt. Mr. Lumsden, Civil Service and Mrs. Edens.

July 14th, French Brig Adele, Lavalois, Master, to Bourbon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Earl of Eldon, Othello. Fortune.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Maack, born, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Asia Felix, Discovery, Duke Roxburgh.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Shahool Mahmud.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Ship*—Marquis of Huntly, Duke of Sussex, Hythe, General Kyd, Herefordshire.
Do. Do. *Schooner*—Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. *Surveying Vessel*—Benares.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War*—Clive, Amherst.
H. M. SHIP—Satellite.
PORTUGUESE—Brig Aurelia.
FRENCH—Hebe,
BRAZILIAN—Amezade.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1831.

In noticing the Theatrical performances on Tuesday evening last, there is little for us to do but to mention the universal approbation which was expressed upon the occasion. The play of the Poor Gentleman is without doubt one of the happiest specimens of Colman's talents; and from its own merits might reasonably have been expected to afford no inconsiderable degree of amusement. We were therefore the more gratified at finding the various parts of it so well sustained, throughout the evening. The character of Ollapod in particular, which depends so much for effect, upon the person who represents it, was conceived and displayed in a manner which did ample credit, even to the well known powers of the gentleman who sustained the part. The rest of the dramatis personæ were generally speaking both happily cast and ably performed, and the undivided attention of the audience through five long acts, together with the frequent bursts of applause, sufficiently indicated the general opinion upon the subject.

The House although extremely well filled was not so crowded as on the former occasion, and we were sorry to see that the lateness of the hour induced many to leave at the end of the first piece, who were thus deprived the pleasure of witnessing the admirable performance of Monsieur Tonson. We regret to say no new play was announced during the evening, but we trust the spirit of our Amateurs will not slumber after having met with such unusual success.

We have been favored with a list of the Members who voted upon the second reading of the Reform Bill, in the House of Commons on the 22nd of March, and hasten to lay it before our readers, as the division upon the question is one which, in all probability will be long remembered at home, and often referred to for the purpose of affording a test of Political consistency. It may be as well to remark that in going over the list, we observed among the Majority, no less than 54 English County Members, 7 from the Scotch counties, and 39 from those of Ireland, while in the minority, from England there appeared 27, from Scotland 15 and from Ireland 22.

On Tuesday last the 12th instant, the following sentences were passed upon those persons, who had been convicted during the Sessions which terminated on that day.

With regard to the coining cases we cannot help remarking, that we were astonished by the simplicity of the apparatus required for producing coin which, was so perfect an imitation of the current rupee, as [illegible] as to defy the superficial examination of persons long accustomed to handle money.

Almost all the implements might have been concealed about the person of a single individual; amongst them we observed several dies which had been found in the possession of the culprits, with imitations of the new flat rupee upon them, but we believe no coin of that description was discovered at the time.

As the ease with which counterfeiting is performed may be attributed principally if not entirely to the rudeness of the Stamp used by Government, it is to be much regretted that in the new coinage, some device has not been adopted which would have defied the imitation of a native workman.

Rama Mochia for counterfeiting Coin was Sentenced to be transported to the Isle of France for life.

Purshotum Kullianjee, Ladha Bhana, and Vusta Bhoga, for counterfeiting C in all of them to be transported to the Isle of France for fourteen years.

Abba Khunnoo for a Robbery, to be imprisoned nine months in the House of correction, and during that period to be kept at hard labour.

Bappoo Ramrow for Burglary, to be imprisoned six Calendar months in the House of Correction and during that period to be kept at hard labour.

Shaik Meya for Burglary to be transported for seven years to the Isle of France.

Shaik Ahmed, Vullud Sumsoodeen alias Balloo for Larceny to be imprisoned nine Calendar months in the House of Correction, and during that period, to be kept at hard labour.

Seedee Salmin for Robbery in a Shop, to be transported to the Isle of France for seven years.

Ali bin Ahmed, for Larceny, to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for nine Calendar months, and during that period to be kept a hard labour.

Syed Mahomed for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, to be transported to the Isle of France for seven years.

Mullung bin Sheck Abdulla for Perjury, to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol for fifteen days.

Khetta Kemjee, and Mhega Malla for assault. Khetta Kemjee to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol for two Calendar months. Mhega Malla to be imprisoned in the Common Gaol or one Calendar month.

We have been favoured with the following extracts from letters lately received from the Persian Gulf relating to the Plague which, it is generally known has been raging at Bagdad for some weeks past.

Extract from a Journal kept by an Armenian Gentleman at Bagdad.

5th February, 1831. The Plague (which before this had been at Tabreez) has appeared at Soolemania, a place four marches distant from Bagdad, and it is said to prevail among the very poor people only. It prevails also in many other parts of Azerbejan as well as at Tabreez.

14th February. The Pasha of this place has intimated to some of his friends that the Plague has appeared at Soolemania. This information has been given to Major Taylor. Two persons have died in this Town (Bagdad) it is supposed from Plague, but on investigation it was found, that this disease had not been the cause of death.

21st February. Information has been received here that Cholera has broken out in Russia.

3d March, 1831. Information has been received here (not authentic) of the Plague having appeared at Kerkoot, which has created great apprehensions among the Merchants her.

25th March. The Plague has appeared in this Town (Bagdad) Several persons have died very unexpectedly; these cases had not the tumours on the body which are considered characteristic of this disease and therefore some people consider it still doubtful whether the disease which has made its appearance be really the Plague or not.

26th March. The number of sick here has increased. Five Jews have died of the privailing disease whose occupation was dealing in old clothes, they had purchased some clothes at Soolimania, and it is therefore supposed that from them these persons had caught the disease, these cases did not shew any tumours on the bodies. Those persons who have experience of Plague, say that tumours do not usually appear on the cases that occur at first in any place, but that they do so as the disease advances.

28th March. The Armenians and Jews of this place are in great fear, but the Turks as yet appear indifferent. The number of new cases attacked does not appear to increase, but the deaths are very sudden, Major Taylor is very anxious to satisfy himself, whether the disease be really the Plague or not. If it be, he intends leaving Bagdad.

The doctors here (assistant Surgeons Montefiore and Baigrie) having been directed by Major Taylor to examine into the nature of the prevailing disorder, give it as their opinion, that it is only a virulent fever, communicated from one person to another, but that it is not the Plague. The people attacked are generally very poor and are mostly females, the medical men think, that the sickness is chiefly to be attributed to the miserable houses in which the sick live. In one district of this Town thirty have already died, and thirteen are now sick, It is said, that the doctors are to give medicine to the latter.

29th March. The doctors having this day examined the sick, report that the prevailing disease is really the Plague, and that the Tumours on the bodies of the patient have shewn themselves. The number of sick in the Town is said to be about Two hundred.

Extract of a Private Letter from Captain F. R. Chesney Royal Artillery, to Captain Hennell &c. &c. &c. Residency at Bushire, dated Busheer Harbour, 4th May, 1831.

I left Bagdad for the Euphrates at Feleeja on the 3d of last Month, at which time the Residency was about to be closed owing to the existence of the Plague in that city *to a limited extent.* I reached Bussora on the 26th, having spent the intervening time in examining the River, and on the 28th, Major Taylor and family arrived at Majill with some cases of plague in the Boats, and after the loss of 9 of his people including his poor Brother-in-law Mr. Lazar. The Major's household was, it appears, attacked about a week after I quitted, and he embarked hastily with several already seized with the disease, though of course ignorant of the fact at the time; he however separated the sick from the others with such success that I believe the malady did not spread, and I left all well including Baigrie, Montefiore, servants and household.

I had taken particular pains to cut off all connexion between the people of my boat and the fugitives from Bagdad during the River excursion, so that I was entirely free until the arrival of the Resident's party, and as a separation had already taken place and contact as carefully avoided by them, as it was by myself, I did not refuse myself the pleasure of seeing Baigrie and the Major each twice during my stay in Bussora, and them at Majell, where I trust their trials are ended, and that Bussora itself will continue free from the affliction. Up to my departure there was no known case of plague and the alarm had subsided; indeed I believe, there is no instance of the disease having spread even in the Boats escaping, and that those who were sick either recovered or died without communicating it to others.

Extract from a Letter from the Political Agent at Bussora, dated Bagdad 6th March 1831.

I regret to have to inform you, that the plague has entered this city from Soolemania and Kerkook, and it is upwards of a week since I have shut up myself and establishment within the walls of the Residency, and shall so continue as long as the disease remains in the Town. The deaths at first were twenty or thirty, but for the last four days they have reached an hundred daily.

CALCUTTA.

MEDICAL AND PHISICAL SOCIETY.

At the Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society on the 4th June, 1831, Mr. J. Hall, Dr D. Russell, Mr. W. Morgan, Dr. H. Mackintosh, and Mr. J. Kellie, formerly proposed, were elected Members of the Society; and Rajah Kalikissen was elected a corresponding Member. Dr. Strachan, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, His Majesty's Service, at Madras, and Mr. Rutledge, Surgeon of his Majesty's 55th Regiment, were proposed as Members, by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Twining.

The following Medical communications were then laid before the Society.

Mr. Henderson's account of Colera.

Dr. H. Mackenzie's Essay on the employment of V. S. in the cold stage of Ague.

Mr. Galt's case of Fever, terminating fatally, by rupture of the heart.

Appendix to his former report on Vaccination, by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Hutchinson presented a Bengalee Translation of his Essay on Alvine Fluxes of the natives.

Mr. F. P. Strong presented a small printed Treatise on Fevers, denominated Pyretologia, by J. Fisher.

Mr. Hutchinson's Essay on Fever was than read and discussed by the Meeting.

Mr. Hutchinson commences his Essay with observing, that he intends to treat of the common fever of Bengal; and would call it *common*, because the attack, though generally of the remittent character first, almost invariable becomes continued, if its duration exceed a second paroxysm; and he states, that from the commencement, it nearly as often appears in the continued, as in the remittent form. After a short remark on Mr. Annesley's work, he says, that the introduction to Dr. J. Johnson's book on the Diseases of Tropical Climates, containing the account of the Endemic of Bengal, had formerly appeared so imperfect, that he intended to have thrown together the present observations in the form of a commentary on its inaccuracies but on reperusing the work with this object in view, he was much struck with the judgement and ability displayed in that portion of it, and does not observe the necessity of making any absolute change in the grand doctrines laid down by Dr. Johnson, whose outline of the disease he now intends to fill up grand complete; considering this minuter detail requisite, from the conviction, that a strict adherence to the instructions contained in that work, would not conduct us to a successful mode of treatment, and he believes, that further experience would have led that Author to modify his practice, Mr. Hutchinson states, that though fevers of a most dangerous character occasionally prevail during the hot weather, that generally the attacks occurring at that time are little more than ephemeral: but he considers the condition of the atmosphere during the rains, and for some time after their conclusion, tends to the production of fevers, and to heighten the virulence of the disease; and he questions if fever be not much modified in character by the patient's constitution and habits, &c. while, no doubt, the mineral impregnations of the soil occasionally communicate a peculiar character to fevers. The Author goes on to state, that in his experience, the following were the most common causes of fever. Exposure to the sun, especially at unhealthy seasons; sitting in damp wet clothes; indulgence in venereal excesses; use of cold washy fruits, such as oranges and limes; the use of Seidlitz powders, and Soda water; the frequent or too protracted use of the cold bath; sudden reduction of the usual mode of living; mental inquietude; and more than all these, exposure to marsh exhalations. Mr. H. adopts the usual doctrines of Malaria, and its influence in causing fevers, to the fullest extent that its advocates could desire; and goes on to explain his views of Malaria as a certain noxious principal, resulting from the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances in solution or suspension in the atmosphere, by means of heat and moisture: the circumscribed influence of this poison giving rise to local or endemic diseases, while the mortific principle, disengaged by grand atmospheric changes over a large extent of country, produces extensive epidemic disorders. The malarious virus being extricated from the sources above described, and held in solution by the combined influence of humidity and high temperature, are stated to become precipitated on the earth, when there is such decrease of temperature during the night, as diminishes the solvent power of the atmosphere, and when we find that Malaria produces its deleterious effects. The Author ascribes a certain influence in the production of Malaria to the respiration of plants, which he supposes consume oxygen, and evolve nitrogen. In pursuing these ideas, he suggests that nitrogen may be a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, and when in excess, may be thrown to the earth in the form of rain, by means of electricity. this opinion he considers to be supported by the observations of medical writers regarding the increase and decrease of epidemic maladies. Mr. Hutchinson supposes the productions of the earth consume the atmospheric air; and that the atmosphere is regenerated from the decomposition of the earth, or of water. The Author says, let us proceed one step farther, and suppose that the ocean, the atmosphere, the habitable globe, and every thing on its surface, may, perhaps, be ultimately resolvable into these two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, which, in certain proportions, combine so firmly, as to be unaffected by artificial chemical processes,: that such compounds unite with other bodies, or with additional proportions of either of the original gases, forming ternary and quaternary compounds, &c. The earth, air water, and every thing which inhabits them, may be thus of the same original constitution, and each may possess a species of vitality peculiar to itself.

Epidemic maladies, and their causes, are next adverted to. The Author says, it is not improbable, that the cause of all diseases of this nature is the same; varying in the effects which it produces, according to the predisposition to disease which may exist, and the particular constitutions of individuals. The production and progress of Epidemic Cholera are then noticed; but the Author does not believe in the influence of bad rice, or any other unwholesome article of food, in causing that disease, seeing that multitudes use the same sort of food, for a long time before the appearance of Cholera at a station, and continue the same diet for months, after the cessation of the disease, without any ill effects. Reflection has long since satisfied the Author, that there is an essential difference in the constitution of the atmosphere of this country, and that of our own; and he thinks it not improbable, that the state of the atmosphere is modified in every different situation on the surface of the globe. The effects of Malaria, on the human constitution, are stated to be of a sedative or debilitating nature; and the poison is supposed to be introduced into the system through the medium of the lungs.

The nature of the Endemic fever of Bengal is then considered, under three distinct heads, viz. simple idiopathic fever; 2d, the same disease complicated with local inflamation; and 3d, the congestive which has hitherto been denominated the bilious, or jungle fever. The ordinary symptoms of an incipent attack of the Bengal fever are then minutely described, as it is stated to occur in its idiopathic form; after which, the various complications, with inflammation, are noticed, and their symptoms pointed out. The nature of these two forms of fever are then followed up, and described much of the same general character, during the first six or seven days of their progress; after which period, thospatents who survive, but are not convalescent, have lapsed into the secondery or typhoid stage, in which their differences are lost, or marked only by their comparative mildness or severity. The complications of fever, with hepatic inflammation, are then more particularly alluded to, and the symptoms pointed out. Affections of the spleen are stated to be unknown, or very uncommon, in the commencement of fevers, but frequently to arise in the course of the secondary or typhoid stage. Affections of the head are next mentioned and described as of four different sorts. 1st. The comatose state at the commencement of fever, arising from congestion of the vessels of the head. 2d. The sthenic, or ardent inflammation, 3d. The typhoid variety, attending the early stage of congestive fevers, and liable to terminate in coma; and 4th, a species of delirium, supposed to arise from passive arterial urgescence, or from some slight effusion in the brain. Besides these effections of the head, he also mentions a state that resembles coma, which commences about the 4th, or 5th day of fever: being attended with dilated pupils and every symptom of oppression of the brain; this state is said to depend on inflammation of the small intestines.

In the treatment of the 1st species of fever, the Author has generally found the following remedies successful; 16 or 20 leeches to the head, or the region of liver: 8 grains of Calomel with 12 of Colocynth, at bed time, and a dose of infusion of Senna with Salts, the next morning; and to be repeated every 3 hours, till 5 or 6 stools are produced. In the afternoon of the 2nd day, if symptoms of local inflammation appear, recourse is had to V. S. once, or oftener; at any rate, 4 grains of Calomel are advised to be given at 4 P. M. and the Calomel and Colocynth again at bed time, as before; infusion of Senna being repeated next day, so as to purge 6, 7. or 8 times. This course is pursued until Ptyalism appears, with which occurrance, in a great majority of cases, the fever is found to cease. However, should the exhibition of the above remedies not produce the desired effect in 5 or 6 days, the fever degenerates into the secondary, or typhoid stage.

The 3rd, species of fever, or the congestive, shews itself in a manner somewhat similar to the other species just described; but with the difference of being attended with greater irritability of stomach; prostration of strength is complete from the beginning, and the patient is nervous and irritable, with constant jactitation and occasional deep sighing; and the symptoms indicate that the balance of the circulation is deeply disordered, and the great venous trunks, gorded with blood indifferently oxygenized. This fever will generally run on to the typhoid stage, and in its progress, a sudden collapse is very liable to take place. The features becoming pinched and sharp; countenance anxious, dark and chilled: fingers and hands cold; pulse small; and respiration embarrassed: 9 out of 10, so affected, die within 24 hours. In the conjestive form of fever, the Author proposes to bleed cautiousiy, bearing in mind that the effect of any V. S. is not to be ascertained in less than 8 or 10 hours. The use of purgatives is also advised with similar caution, as these medicines, it is said, may likewise be carried to a pernicious extent.

The Author next takes a view of the treatment requisite in the stage of collapse, in which he says there is a striking analogy with the cold stage of intermittent. In the treatment of this stage, the Author is inclined to adopt the stimulant plan of treatment as the best.

The severity of fevers is ascribed to the concentration of the Malaria, by which they were produced; and their continuance is supposed frequently to depend on remaining within the range of the exciting cause; and this, in the Author's opinion, is one principal reason of the fortunate tendency to terminate in the secondary or typhoid stage. The Author also asserts, that trusting too much to the use of Calomel, is a frequent cause of such changes taking place; and he declares that he has recently seen repeated instances of locked jaw, and exfoliation of the alveolar processes, from the undue use of mercury. For the purpose of illustration the following imaginary case is stated. The treatment of fever is said to commence with Calomel, which is continued in considerable doses, perhaps every 3 hours; the stools becoming black, blue, or green, which appearances are ascribed to bad bile, and the medicine is continued. Should the mouth become affected, the remedy is still repeated for the purpose of producing free Ptyalism; the administration of purgatives being avoided, lest the effects of the mercury should thereby be carried off. The fever increases, and any symptoms of incipient Ptyalism disappearing, the patient, if young, is liable to fall into a comatose state, or the disease takes on the typhoid appearance between the 6th and 10th day. The heat of surface is decreased, and the pulse becomes rapid, with prostration of strength. There is occasionally some remission in the morning with, disposition to coma in the day, and delirium towards night. During all this time, the stools are black and bilious, in consequence of the Calomel: but if that medicine be omitted and a dose of Rhurbarb and blue Pill, or a dose of Castor Oil, be substituted, the stools will almost immediately assume a healthy aspect. Instead of this change in the treatment, the practitioner is imagined to be persevering in ordering repeated doses of mercury until the action of the heart becomes quite irregular, and the patient is lost. The tepid bath and mild purgatives are advised, when this state commences; and if the patient be very low, he is directed to have occasionally a light cordial, such as claret and water, Camphor mixture, and so forth. The Author further states, that quantities of mercury accumulated in the system, occasionally break out suddenly, affecting the constitution in the most severe and unfavorable manner. The purgatives most relied on, are the compound Senna mixture, or Pulv. Jalap. C. administered in Saline mixture, with antimonial wine; and in the advanced stages of fever, the warm purgatives are considered more advisable. The efficacy of Emetics is most highly spoken of, especially among natives: but the Author entertains a strong prejudice against the free and continued exhibition of Antimonial powder; conjecturing that he has observed it to induce hickup, with gradually increasing coldness of the surface; copious watery perspirations, and ultimately death, as if from the effects of a mineral poison. Mr. H. is averse to the use of opium in the early stages of fever; in the typhoid stage, however, and when the heat of surface is reduced, he asserts this medicine may be beneficial in procuring rest. In cases where a remission, or intermission of the fever is observed, the timely exhibition of Quinine is recommended; and a combination of that medicine with calomel, is proposed, for the purpose of bringing the specific powers of colomel more quickly into operation.

In every species of fever and during its whole continuance, a drink made ofazss, of Citric. Acid, mixed with lb. iss of water, is most highly spoken of. During the first period of fever, the Author is not solicitous about the patient's eating, but after the 3d day, a basin of chicken soup, gruel, or some, article of the sort, is, ordered to be taken daily.

In the secondary stage of Adynamic fever, a glossy swelling of the cheek is described, which gradually increases, till, at last, an extensive slough is thrown out from the centre of the cheek, leaving a large aperture into the fauces; the disease extending very deeply, and affecting the bones of the face. Formerly, this affection was attributed to mercury, but more recently the Author has found it in patients who had not used mercury. When the fever is unusually protracted, and there is morning remission, and a severe exacerbation towards evening, with unusual heat of surface, and œdema of the feet, Mr. H. states that an affection of the spleen is indicated: in other cases he says the continuance of fever is owing to hepatic affections of an obscure kind, which are apt to terminate in abscess. Fourteen cases are given in illustration of the Author's opinions, and in support of the doctrines he inculcates.

ON THE SUPPLY OF SUGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Permit me thro' the medium of your paper to offer a few remarks on a subject, which if you deem worthy of insertion, I submit to your perusal and disposal.

You are doubtless aware of the unfortunate state of our West India Colonies. The abolition of the Slave Trade, the orders in Council of 1824 and subsequent periods, and the universal cry in England for the total extermination of Slavery, have all progressively tended to eradicate those ill-fated islands, from the colonial possession of Great Britain, that they will at no distant period be reduced to comparative insignificance and commercial unimportance is but too probable. The recent changes in the Ministry, I presume, will consummate the measure so long, (*however devoutly*) wished, but those now in power will act wisely if in their future views as to the disposal of such a mass of interests they act with an unbiassed liberality, and a strict investigation (in the first place) as to the rights by which West India property either by descent or purchase has been so long, and is still held; if in mistaken zeal for the redemption of pledges to former constituents still urged by the hackneyed arguments of those,

who have for so many years loaded the tables of Parliament with petitions, as to the violation (according to that phraseology) of all laws human and divine, they act in a manner incompatible with the dignity of the British Government, the effect *may be* more sudden and serious than the greatest zealots among them would wish to behold—a very strong simile might be drawn of its effects with those that would ensue from that absurd shameful and impolitic project of a repeal of the union with Ireland. I have not the most distant pretensions to prophesy and it would be presumption on the part of an obcure individual to scrutinize the acts or motives of Legislators, but an individual in however humble a rank he may be, may have in his progress thro' life, thought and observed on passing events, and whose highest ambition is perhaps in beholding his observations in the pages of a daily or periodical journal. However harsh the word "Slavery" sounds in England, and to whatever degree of degradation its victims *are supposed* to be subjected; yet the evil lies only in the term, as the *real state* of the Negro population has been greatly, and I will say, wilfully misrepresented to suit the views of a few bigotted individuals, whose real motives and stimulus to action are the vanity of distinction and love of popularity, and thro' whose agency petitions have been collected, and presented against the extinction of a system, of the actual merits of which two thirds of those said petitioners are ignorant and consequently against the happiness and prospects of thousands of their enlightened and industrious countrymen. Much might be said on this subject, but I will not detain the valuable time of an Editor in further controversy, but will only express the pleasure I feel in any opportunity afforded me of paying a tribute however humble to the recollection of a few years, passed amidst those against whom the cries of hypocrisy and prejudice have been so long and so zealously raised but of whose *general* leniency towards their unfortunate fellow beings, I have experienced and feel the conviction.

In anticipation then of the unjust fate of the West India Island, and consequent defalcation in the produce of Sugar, the gradual supply from either quarters under British authority, is undoubtedly forming great political and commercial speculation. This may be truly called the age of experiments and in what more useful pursuit can industry and capital be engaged than in contributing to the supply of old England with one of the necessary articles of human life, as the former source of which, thro' mi taken policy, will be nearly extinguished. Upon whatever solid foundation experimentalists have formed the idea of the deficiency being supplied from this country, yet it may resemble the dog in the fable who lost the substance for a shadow. Still the trial ought and will be made, and in the present juncture of affairs, where can another and a better field be fixed on than the fertile plains of Bengal, which, by proper cultivation and the introduction of a superior description of canes into all Sugar districts, might by due encouragement to those engaged supercede the necessity of adopting other experimental projects. From my limited observations on the nature of the sail since my recent arrival in Bengal, I would determine that it is not much inferior to that of the West. if I except St. Christophers and some parts of Trinidad and Jamaica. The lands that are lying waste should produce canes equal not only in appearance but in the developement of the saccharine principle, and from which two or three cuttings called ratoons would be received; lands that have been long in cultivation will, thro' exhaustion, require strong manure, and to be annually changed, but they would yield a fair return for the outlay. In the mode of cultivation that generally adopted in the West Indies would certainly be preferable to the wretched system of the natives, but similar large and expensive manufacturing buildings would be necessary as they might be best suited to the means, climate and progressive state of the experiment, thro' the course of which alterations and amendments would be observed and adopted. I have been informed that several individuals have already engaged in the measure on an extensive scale, the event will be elicited and may industry and enterprise meet with their reward. The great obstruction which occurs to me to a general and extensive cultivation by Europeans, will be the difficulty in procuring a sufficient quantity of land in those districts more fit for it, and where Sugar is produced by the natives; and unless they are permitted to have an interests in the soil or hold land by more firm tenure than under the narrow views and suspices of the East India Company, it will considerably abate that spirit of enterprise which Government in their ulterior plans must encourage, but the restrictions hitherto imposed will, as a matter of course, be replaced by more liberal and enlightened acts of policy.

Should you think Mr. Editor the foregoing worthy of a place in your Chronicle, I may, in subsequent communicatins, afford hints to those interested in the matter.

I am Sir, your obedt. Servt.

D——, 15th June, 1831. *A WANDERER*

POLICE OFFICE,—FRIDAY JUNE 24.

LIEUT. AND MRS. RAMSAY

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay, who arrived yesterday morning in Calcutta under the charge of Ensign Mainwaring after a passage of fifty-four days from Delhi, were delivered over to the civil authorities, and were brought before Mr. McFarlane, the chief Magistrate, during the course of the day.

Mr. Mainwaring's deposition was read over by the Magistrate in an under tone, and the only particulars we were able to collect, were that he knew that the clothes which Mrs. Ramsay had on during the evening on which she appeared in the mess room with the pistols, were the property of Lieut. Ramsay, by whom he had since been informed that she sometime previous to her going there had stated her intention of revenging herself on Lieutenant Talbot. Mr. Mainwaring delivered over to the Magistrate a closed box, (said to contain the pistols), a military sword, and a sealed letter.

Mr. Ramsay denied having been an accessary prior to the fact, but admitted what Mr. Mainwaring had said about the communication made by Mrs. Ramsay; he had been however entirely ignorant of the manner in which she intended to revenge herself. He was in no way implicated in the affair, and wished to be admitted to bail; which the Magistrate declined granting. Mrs. Ramsay declined making any statement, and the case was postponed for further investigation till a future period.

We have not here entered into all the parculars of the case, as they were fully noticed by the various papers of the presidency a short time ago. Mrs. Ramsay was fashionably dressed, and remained veiled during the whole of the proceedings; she appeared to be in very good spirits.—*Beng. Hurk. June* 27,

CAPE.

We readily insert the following communication respecting the harbour at the Knysna. If the "Friends," of whom we spoke in our last, should obtain a settlement on the banks, or in the neighbourhood of that noble river, its waters would not flow much longer in savage indolence, undisturbed by commerce, into the ocean. There are parts of Mr. Rex's fine estates which we should think would answer their purposes well; and if that gentleman wishes to see a quite, industrious, and thriving population growing up in his neighbourhood, he should not neglect the present opportunity of securing a foundation for it. They seem equally disposed to purchase or rent land in such situations; and in either case their settlement near him might be highly advantageous to both parties.

There are also estates for sale, or *were* not long ago, near George Town, in the midst of a District which promises the greatest success to agricultural and commercial enterprise.

It is to be regretted that any difficulties should have been thrown in the way of vessels frequenting the Knysna. Its natural advantages will soon, we hope, overcome them all.

"The Commissioners of Inquiry, in their Report on the Knysna Harbour, dated Mauritius, 3d October 1828, state, 'That a Signal Tower has been built upon the high Land which commands the entrance, near to which is a house for a Pilot, who acts as Harbour Master, and is authorised to charge two skillings per ton for every vessel entering the Knysna.'

"Such was the case when his Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry arrived in this Colony; but on the 14th of June, 1826, public notice was given in the *Gazette*, that,—'The Government Establishment of boats and seamen on the Knysna will be reduced on the 30th of the present month, after which period masters of vessels frequenting that River must make their own arrangements for procuring what assistance they may think necessary for passing the Bar.

"On the above notice appearing in the *Gazette*, double freight was demanded; and now as it seems, in consequence of the recent loss of a vessel at the Harbour's mouth, going out of Harbour, the Underwriters have fixed the premium of Insurance to the Knysna at 10 per cent."—*Commercial Advertiser, April* 27.

THE KOWIE, HARBOUR.

Grahams Town, March 24th, 1831.

On a late trip to the villiage at the Kowie, I was induced to allot a few hours to the inspection of "the new plan for improving the harbour, by opening a fresh channel on the western side blocking up the present one, and narrowing the extensive bason inside, which would give a greater impetus to the ebbing water in rushing out to keep the channel clear." The objection to the present entrance is, that it has a bar across it with only six feet water, and that it shifts. In the projected entrance this impedient does not exist, but it has been suggested by some, that it *might* extend when the present entrance is blocked up. The reply to this is, that the ledge of rocks which run out and extend *beyond* the present line of the bar, by creating an eddy, will always prevent an accumulation of sand, and which, united to the rush of the ebbing stream, will tend to keep a clear passage for a vessel of at least 100 tons.—The importance of water carriage in the heart of the settlement, confining even the view of it to Coasters to Port Elizabeth, is daily becoming more apparent since we have extended our commercial enterprise into the interior of Cafferland, and every practical means should be inquired into to further the object. The *volunteer* exertions of a number of individuals, residing in the neighbourhood of Bathurst and the Kowie lately, in digging a temporary channel, in which in two days they succeeded in opening a passage for the tide, evince the practicability of the scheme, as well as their sense of its importance to them and to the District at large. The expense would be chiefly in narrowing the inside bason, and in building buttresses on each side of the entrance of the channel; but as stone and lime are at hand, the outlay would be comparatively trivial, and if only a part of the money laid out in that monument of folly, the Custom House, had been expended in improving the harbour, there would at this moment be a lucrative Coasting trade here. It would perhaps be a waste of time to apply for assistance to the Home Government, for it would no doubt object to an outlay for sea roads as it has done for mountain roads. The Colony must rely on its own means and exertions for the future, and embody themselves into *Companies* for the furtherance of such improvements as their limited resources will admit of, and the present proposition is beyond doubt one of those most worthy of consideration. And as a preparatory measure, Government, it is hoped, may be induced to allow an officer of the Engineers to inspect and report on the practicability and expense of the undertaking.

I am, &c. A SHIPPER.

Along with our English papers, some as late as the 12th of January, we have received a concluding Report from the Commissioners of Inquiry (Mr. Bigge and Col. Colebrooke) on the Hottentot Population at the Cape of Good Hope. It is written with much freedom and clearness, and contains more wit and silent humour than any similar document we have seen. It was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, on the 1st of July 1830. The *Evidence* has been thrown into an Appendix, but it is not yet printed.

In persuing this Report the reader is alternately agitated with riducle and indignation at the miraculous absurdities of the old System—the foolish enactments of the Governments, and the corrupt, treacherous, and damnable practices of the Local Functionaries.

We shall print the whole of this Report, for the full information of our readers in every part of the Colony.—*Com. Adv. April* 13,

EUROPE.

REFORM BILL.

LIST of the MAJORITY and MINORITY on the second reading in the HOUSE OF COMMONS on Tuesday, March 22d 1831.

MAJORITY.

ENGLAND.

Acland, Sir Thos.	Fordwich, Lord	Pendarves, E.W.
Adeane, H. J.	Fortescue, G. M	Penrhyn, E.
Althorp, Viscount	Fyler, T. B.	Petit, L. H.
Anson, Sir G.	Garties, Viscount	Phillips, Sir R. B.
Anson, G.	Gisborne, T.	Phillips, G. R.
Archdeckne, A.	Gladstone, T.	Pinkerton, J.
Astley, Sir J. D.	Gordon, R.	Pollard, F.
Baillie, J. E.	Graham, Sir J. R. G.	Ponsonby, Hon. W.
Baillie, H. D.	Graham, Sir S.	Portman E. B.
Bainbridge, E. T.	Grant, R.	Powlett, Lord W.
Baring, W. B.	Greene, T. G.	Poyntz, W. S.
Baring, F. T.	Grosvenor, Hon. R.	Pendergast, M. G.
Baring, F.	Guest, J. J.	Price, Sir R.
Baring, Sir T.	Guise, Sir W. B.	Pryse, Pryse
Bayntun, S. A.	Gurney, R. H	Ramsbottom, J.
Beaumont, T. W.	Handley, W. F.	Ramsden, J. C.
Belgrave, Viscount	Harvey, D. W.	Rickford, W.
Benett, John	Hawkins, J. H.	Ridley, Sir M. W.
Bentinck, Lord W.	Heathcote, Sir G.	Robarts, A. W.
Bernal, R.	Heron, Sir R.	Robinsen, Sir G.
Bethell, R.	Hobhouse, J. C.	Robinson, G. R.
Blandiph, R. M.	Hodges, T. L.	Russell, W.
Blake, Sir F.	Hodgson, John	Russell, C.
Blandford, Marq.	Horne, ir W.	Russell, Lord W.
Blount, E.	Howard, P. H.	Russell, Lord J.
Bouverie, S. P. P.	Howard, W.	Russell, R. G.
Bouverie, D. P.	Howard, H.	Sandford, E. A.
Bradshaw, J.	Howick, Lord	Sandon, Viscount
Briscoe, J. J.	Hughes, H. W.	Schonswar, G.
Brougham, James	Hughes, W. L.	Scorright, Sir J.
Bruce, M.	Hume, Joseph	Sefton, Earl of.
Buck, L. W.	Hunt, H.	Shell, R. L.
Buller, J. W.	Ingilby, Sir W.	Slaney, R. A.
Buller, C.	Jerningham, H. V. S.	Smith, R.
Burkely, Sir R. B. W.	Johnstone, J. J. H.	Smith, J.
Bunbury, Sir H. E.	Keck, G. A. Legh	Smith, J. A.
Burdett, Sir F.	Kemp, T. R.	Spence, George
Burton, H.	Knight, R.	Stanley, Lord
Buxton, T. F.	Labouchere, H.	Stanley, E. G. S.
Byng, George	Langston, J. H.	Staunton, Sir G. T.
Byng, G. S.	Lawley, T.	Stewart, P. M.
Calcraft, J.	Lee, J. L.	Strathaven, Lord
Calthorpe, F. G.	Lefevre, C. S.	Stuart, Lord D. C.
Calvert, C.	Lemon, Sir C.	Stuart, Lord P. J. H.
Calvert, N.	Leward, T. B.	Surrey, Earl of
Campbell, J.	Lennox, Lord J. G.	Talbot, C. R.
Carter, J. B.	Lester, B. L.	Taylor, M. A.
Cavendish, H. F. C.	Lloyd, Sir E. P.	Tennant, C.
Covendish, W.	Loch, John	Tennyson, C.
Cholmeley, M. J.	Lumley, J. S.	Thomson, C. P.
Clive, E. B.	Littleton, E. J.	Thompson, W.
Coke, T. W.	Maberly, J.	Thomson, P. B.
Colborne, N. W. R.	Macauiay, T. B.	Tomes, J.
Cradock, S.	Macdonald, Sir J.	Tufton, H.
Crampton, P. C.	Mackintosh, Sir J.	Tynte, C. K.
Cripps, J.	Majoribanks, J.	Tyrell, C.
Curties, H. B.	Marryatt, J.	Uxbridge, Earl of
Davies, T. H. H.	Marshall, W.	Vere, J. J. H.
Denison, W. J.	Martin, Sir T. B.	Vernon, G. G. V.
Denman, Thos.	Martin, John.	Villiers, T. H.
Dugdale, W. S.	Millbank,	Waithman, R.
Duncombe, T. S.	Mildmay, P. St. J.	Walpole, J.
Duncas, J. C.	Morgan, C. M. P.	Warburton, H.
Dundas, T.	Morgan, Sir C.	Waterport, Lord
Dundas, Sir R. L.	Morpeth, Viscount	Watson, Hon. P.
Dundas, C.	Morrison, J.	Webb, E.
Ebrington, Visc.	Mostyne, Sir T.	Wellesley, P. T. L.
Ellice, E.	Mundy, F.	Western, C. C.
Ellis, G. J., W. A.	Neward, Lord	Whitbread, W. H.
Evans, W.	Noel, Sir. G.	Weyland, J.
Ewart, W.	Nugent, Lord	Whitemore, W. W.
Fane, J.	Ord, W.	Wilbraham, G.
Fazakerley, J. N.	Osborne, Lord F. G.	Wilks, J.
Fergusson, Sir R. C.	Palmer, C. S.	Wilson, Sir R.
Fitzroy, Lord J.	Palmer, R.	Wood, Alderman.
Foley, J. H. H.	Palmer, C. F.	Wood, T.
Foley, T. H.	Palmerston, Visc.	Wood, C.
Folkes, Sir W. J. H.	Patten, J. W.	Wood, John
	Pelham, C. A. W.	Wrightson, W. B.
		Wynn, Sir W. W.

SCOTLAND.

Abercromby, G. R.	Jeffrey, F.	Maule, Hon. W. R.
Agnew, Sir A.	Johnston, J.	Stewart, Sir M. S.
Campbell, W. F.	Johnston, J. J. H.	Trail, G.
Ferguson, R. C.	Kennedy, F. F.	Wemyss, James
Grant,	Loch, James	

IRELAND.

Acheson, Lord	Grattan, James	O'Neil, J. B. R.
Belfast, Earl of	Hill, Lord G.	Ossory, Earl of
Bernard, Thomas	Hill, Lord Arthur	Oxmantown, Lord
Boyle, Lord	Howard, R.	Parnell, Sir H.
Boyle, J.	Jephson, C. D. O.	Ponsonby, Hon. G.
Brabazon, Lord	Killeen, Lord	Prittle, Hon F.
Browne, W.	King, R.	Russell, J.
Browne, J.	King, H.	Ruthven, E. S.
Browne, D.	Knox, T.	Smith, R. N.
Brownlow, C.	Lamb, Hon. G.	Somerville, Sir M.
Burke, Sir J.	Lambert, J. S.	White, H.
Callaghan, D.	Leader, N. P.	White, S.
Chapman, M. L.	McNamara, W. N.	Wyse, Thomas.
Chichester, Sir A.	Mount Charles Earl	TELLERS.
Chichester, A.	O'Connell, D.	Duncannon, Viscount
Dawson,	O'Connor, Don.	Rice, T. S.
Fitzgerald, Ld. W.	O'Ferrall, R. M.	
Fitzgibbon, R. H.	O'Grady, S.	
French, A.	O'Hara,	

MINORITY.

A'Court, E. H.	Foley, E. T.	Penruddock, J.
Alexander, J.	Forester, Hon. G. C.	Perceval, S.
Alexander, J. Du P.	Forbes, Sir C.	Phipps, E.
Annobus, G. C.	Fremantle, Sir T.	Pigot, C. C. W.
Apsley, Lord	Freshfield, J. W.	Pitt, J.
Asaley, Lord	Gilbert, D. G.	Planta, J.
Astell, W.	Gordon, J. A.	Pollen, Sir J. W.
Atkins, J.	Gordon, J.	Praed, W. M.
Attwood, M.	Gore, W. O.	Price, R.
Baldwin, C. B.	Graham, Marquis	Price S. G.
Bankes, G.	Grant, Sir A.	Pringle, Sir W.
Bankes, W. J.	Gresley, Sir R.	Pusey, P.
Bankes, H.	Greville, Sir C. J.	Raine, J.
Baring, A.	Grimston, Vice.	Reid, Sir J. R.
Bastard, John	Gunning, Sir R. H.	Roberts, W. A.
Beckett, Sir J.	Harris, G.	Rogers, E.
Bell, M.	Hardinge, Sir H.	Rose, Sir G. H.
Beresford, Sir J. P.	Heathcote, Sir W.	Rose, G. P.
Beresford, M.	Herries, J. C.	Rose, C.
Blackett, C.	Hill, Sir R.	Ryder, G. D.
Bonham, F. R.	Holmes, W.	Sadler, M. T.
Brudenell, Lord	Holmesdale, Vise	Scarlett, Sir Jas.
Burge, G.	Hope, J. T.	Scott, Sir Samuel
Burrard,	Hope, H. T.	Severn, J. C.
Buxton, J. J.	Hotham, Lord	Seymour, H. B.
Calvert, John	Holdsworth, A. H.	Seymour, Lord
Capel, John	Houldsworth, T.	Shelley, J. V.
Carrington, Sir C. E	Howard, F. G.	Sheiley, Sir J.
Cartwright, W. R.	Hoy, J. B.	Sibthorpe, C. D. L.
Cecil, Lord T.	Hulse, Sir C.	Smith, T. A.
Chaplin, C.	Ingestre, Viscount	Smith, S.
Chaplin, Thos.	Inglis, Sir R. H.	Smith, A.
Cholmondely Lord H.	Irving, John	Somerset, Lord R.
Churchil, Ld. C. S.	Jenkins, R.	Somerset, Lord G.
Clinton, C. J. F.	Jermyn, Earl of	Sotheron, F.
Clive, Viscount	Joliffe, Sir W.	Stanley, W. S.
Clive, R. H.	Jolliffe, G. E.	Stevens, S. L.
Clive, Henry	Jones, J.	Stormont, Viset
Cockburn, Sir G.	Kearsley, J. H.	St. Paul, Sir H.
Cocks, J.	Kemmis, T. A.	Stuart, W.
Constable, Sir T. A.	Kenyon, L.	Stuart, J.
Cornewall, F. H.	Kerrison, Sir E.	Stuart, H. V.
Cotterell, Sir J. G.	Kilderbee, S. H.	Sugden, Sir E. B.
Courtenay, T. P.	King, Sir J. D.	Summer, G. H.
Croker, J. W.	Lascelles, Hon. H.	Taylor, G. Watson
Curzon, R.	Lewis, T. F.	Thompson, G. L.
Cust, P. F.	Lindsay, J.	Thynne, Lord J.
Cust, E.	Lowther, Sir John	Thynne, Lord H.
Darlington, Earl	Lowther, Viscount	Tomline, W. E.
Davis, R. H.	Lowther, Hon. H. C.	Townshend, Ld. J.
Dawson, G. R.	Lushington, J. T.	Townshend, H. G.
Dick, Quintin	Luttrell, J. F.	Trench, Colonel
Dickinson, W.	Lygon, Hon. Col.	Trevor, G. R.
Domville, Sir C.	Lyon, D.	Tudor, G.
Dottin, A. R.	Lyons, W.	Tunns, E.
Douro, Marquis	Mackillop, J.	Twiss, Horace
Dowdeswell, J. E.	Mackinnon, C.	Tyrrell, J. T.
Drake, T. T.	Mahon, Viscount	Ure, M.
Drake, W. T.	Maitland Viscount	Valletort, Lord
Dugdale, G. S.	Malcolm, N.	Vaughan, Sir R.
Duncombe, W.	Mandeville, Vice	Vaughan, J. E.
Duncombe, A.	Manners, Lord R.	Villiers, Lord
Dundas, R. A.	Miles, P. J.	Vyvyan, Sir R. R.
East, Sir E. H.	Miles, W.	Wall, C. B.
Eastnor, Viscount	Miller, W. H.	Walsh, Sir J. B.
Egerton W.	Neeld, J.	Ward, Wm.
Egerton, Sir P. M.	Nicholl, Sir John	Warrender, Sir G.
Egerton, W. T.	Norreys, Lord	West, F. R.
Eliot, Lord	Nugent, Sir G.	Wetherell, Sir C.
Encombe, Lord	Owen, Sir J.	Whitmore, T.
Estcourt, T. H. S. B.	Owen, H.	Williams, O.
Estcourt, T. G. B.	Palk, Sir L. V.	Williams, T. T.
Euston, Earl	Peach, N.	Williams, R.
Ewing, J.	Pearse, John	Winchester, H.
Fane, Sir H.	Peel, Sir R.	Wortley, Hon'ble J. S.
Fane, H. S.	Peel, W. Y.	Worcester, Marquis
Fane, J. T.	Pelham, J. C.	Wyndham, W.
Fardell, J.	SCOTLAND.	Wyne, C. W. W.
Farnand, R.	Douglas, H'ble C.	Yorke, Si rJ.
Fleming, J.	Drummond, H. H.	Loughborough, Lord
Arbuthnot, H'ble H.	Duff, A.	Lowther, J. H.
Baillie, J.	Gordon, W.	Maitland, A.
Balfour, J.	Gower, Lord F L.	Monteeth, H.
Blair, W.	Graham, Lord M. W.	Murray, Sir G.
Campbell, A.	Grant, F. W.	Pringle, A.
Carnegie, Sir J.	Hay, Lord J.	Rae, Sir W.
Dairymple, Sir A. J.	Hope, Sir H.	Scott, H. F.
Douglas, Sir H. R. K.	IRELAND.	Clerk, Sir G.
Bateson, Sir R.	Dering, Sir E. C.	Dundass, W.
Beresford, Lord G.	FitzGerald, M.	Ogle, Sir C.
Bernard, Viscount	Forbes, Lord	Pennefather, M.
Blaney, C. D.	Goulburn, H.	Rochfort, G.
Bruen, H.	Hancock, R.	Shaw, F.
Brydges, Sir J. W.	Hart, G. V.	Shirley, J. E.
Castlereagh, Visc.	Jones, T.	Stewart, Sir H.
Clements, J. N.	Knox, J. H.	Tullimore, Lord
Cooper, E. J.	Lefroy, A.	Valentia, Viscount
Coote, Eyre	Lefroy, T.	Wynne, J.
Coote, Sir C.	Maxwell, H.	TELLERS.
Corry, H. L.	M'Clintock, J.	Clarke, S. G.
Corry, Lord	Meynell, H.	Chandos, Marquis of
	Moore, G.	
	North, J. H.	

PAIRED OFF IN FAVOR.

Burrell, Sir C. M.	Powell, W. E.	Tavistock, Marquis
Lock, J.	Saunderson, A.	Wrottesley, Sir J.
Newport, Sir J.	Sykes, D.	

PAIRED OFF AGAINST.

Archdall M.	Cooke, Sir H. F.	Goscogne, General
Borradaile, R.	Dundas, W.	
Bragdow, J.	Fitzgerald Jno.	Knatchbull, Sir E.

Majority, ... 302.
Minority, ... 301.

1.

ABSENT.

Confined to their Rooms thro' illness and unable to attend, but who would have voted for the second reading.

Burrell, W.	Gurney, H.	Smith, Sir C. E.
Cavendish, Lord G.	Cavanagh, T.	Smith, G.
Cradock, J. H.	Legh, Thos.	Thynne, Lord W.
Rumbold, C. E.	Leslie, C. P.	Townsend, Lord C.
Barne, F.	Mackenzie, Sir J. W.	Wabrond, B.
Bradshaw, R, H.	Montgomery, Sir J.	Welby, G. J. E.
Bulwer, H. L.	Morison, J.	Williams, J.
Cole, A. H.	O'Brien, W. S.	Wynne, C. W. O.
Frankland, R.	Petchell, Sir S. J. B.	Campbell, H'ble G. P.
Gordon, Sir W.		

UNREPRESENTED.

Clare County,	Durham,	Londonderry,
Colchester,	Evesham,	Nairnshire.

ABSTRACT.

For	England,	298	
	Scotland,	13	
	Ireland,	51	
			302
Against	England,	239	
	Scotland,	25	
	Ireland,	37	
			301
Paired off,	For,	8	
	Against,	8	
			16
Tellers,		4	
Absent,		27	
Places Unrepresented,		7	
Speaker,		1	
Total number of Members,			658

LORD HOWICK'S EMIGRATION BILL.

WILL probably be thrown out by the House of Commons, or, at all events, so frittered away as to become wholly in[illegible] heard the debate on the noble L[illegible] for leave to bring in the bill; and, frankly, we were astonished at the e[illegible] quantity of nonsense that was uttered o[illegible] occasion. Of the eighteen members who t[illegible] part in the debate, only two—Mr. Warburton and Mr. Alexander Baring—showed any real knowledge of the subject. The empty, or

crude, or pompous, or declamatory *mere speeches* of all the other honourable members, are unworthy of serious notice; and we have not time just now to dwell on the ludicrous parts of them for the amusement of our readers. Mr. Warburton opposed, and Mr. Baring supported the bill; both of them, as it appears to us, very successfully. This seeming paradox must be explained.

In fact, Mr. Warburton spoke of emigration as a proposed means of improving the condition of the labouring classes; Mr. Baring confined his view to dimmution of the poor-rate and relief of the rate-payers. Mr. Warburton contented—first, that the abstraction of capital for the cost of emigration would, by diminishing the fund which employs labour, injure the labouring classes more than the emigration would serve them through a decrease of numbers; and secondly, that though this were not the case, the amount of emigration under Lord Howick's Bill would never be sufficient to counteract the principle of population; and that, consequently, the abstraction of so much capital, for carrying on the emigration, would be an unmixed injury to the constantly redundant labourers of this country. We shall take another opportunity of noticing the first proposition of Mr. Warburton, whose excellent character as a member of Parliament gives great importance to whatever falls from him. Here we have only to express our entire agreement with the first division of his second proposition,—viz. that the proposed Bill would never cause a sufficent abstraction of numbers to be of service to those who should remain behind. On this account we say, that Mr. Warburton argued against the bill with complete success.

Mr. BARING, in a logical and excellent speech, full of facts, showed that the abstraction of a small number of laboures from such confined markets as English parishes, would again, as it had often done before, relieve each parish from the burden of maintaining in idleness that portion of the parish population for which the parish did not furnish employment;—the amount of relief being the difference, much in favour of the rate-payers, between the cost of removing paupers, and that of maintaining them *on parish allowance* for two years. But not one word did Mr. BARING say about a rise of wages, much less a permanent rise—, the only thing that could improve the condition of the labouring population. Mr. BARING established, that it is cheaper, and in every respect better, to send unemployed paupers to the Colonies, than to half-maintain, half-starve them in pounds and workhouses. We entirely agree with the honourable member; and therefore think that, so far but no farther, he ably supported Lord Howick's bill.

The main objection to the bill urged by other honourable members—Sir Edward Sugden, Mr. Sadler, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Bennett—is, that we should be made to *mortgage* our poor-rates for any purpose, much more for so foolish or wicked a purpose as emigration. The tone of mere declamation in which the objection was urged, evinces a strong feeling against the measure; but we did not hear in the House, nor have we found in the press of the week, any statement of rational grounds for that feeling. Sir Edward Sugden, indeed, remarked that the *mode* in which Lord Howick proposes to charge the poor-rates, would enable the occupiers of land to encumber their landlord's property for a relief of which they, the occupiers only, would have the benefit. But this objection is merely technical, or rather belongs to the details of the bill; since it will be easy to give the landowner a *veto* on the question of charging the future rates. There is an objection to charge on the future rates, whether with or without the consent of the landlords—an objection which to our mind ought to stop the bill. It is this. There is but one sound argument, that we know of, in favour of a legal provision for the poor—viz. that a dread of an increase of the rates, operating *constantly* on the rate-payers, that is, the richer inhabitants of the parish, leads to the constant operation of a sort of civil police, of which the object is to keep the parish population within the limit of parish employment. In some parishes, where that object has been utterly neglected, paupers are in the proportion of 9 to 1; and the rates, though all but equal to the whole rental, are insufficient to maintain those 9 out of 10, except in a condition of the lowest misery and debasement. In other parishes where civil police has checked population, we see the cottages few in number, but warm and clean; the labourers healthy, contented, and provident, the women cheerful and virtuous, and the children universally educated. Now this most useful administration of the poor-laws is the effect of constant fear, on the part of the rate payers, of an increase in the rates. Once allow the rate-payers to charge the future rates, to throw the burden of pauperism forward by ten years, as Lord Howick proposes, or even by two years, and the only motive to a careful administration of the law of settlement—that motive being the *constant* prospect of *immediate* punishment for neglect—will be removed. In our humble opinion, one of the greatest improvements of the poor-laws would be, to enact that the rates should be levied from month, to month if not from week to week, so as to render the penalty of neglecting the parish more immediate, and the fear of that penalty viz. an increase of [illegible]ore constant, Viewing the subject [illegible]ght, we have no hesitation in saying, [illegible] Lord Howick's Bill should pass, the [illegible]-laws will be altered very greatly for the [illegible]rse.

One word on another provision of the bill, Lord Howick proposes to deprive those who shall emigrate, of *their settlement and claim to parish relief.* The provision is either ludicrously absurd or abominably unjust. If emigration benefit the pauper, as Lord Howick says, and as we have no doubt that it will, assuredly he will not return to hunger on parish allowanee in England. If emigration do not benefit the pauper (the Government assures him that it will), then, not only ought, he to be allowed to revert to his wretched claim on the parish but the Government, which deceives him and persuades him to remove, ought to bring him back free of cost. Then, considering the suspicious temper of paupers, and their present state of excitement, observe the extreme folly of saying to them (at least if you really wish any of them to emigrate). "We offer you plenty for the body and peace of mind in the Colonies: accept our offer; but if you do, mind this—you must forfeit what you now consider a valuable right, the right to live."

In one respect, Lord Howick's scheme is infinitely preferable to Mr. Wilmot Horton's last. The noble Lord strongly condemns the system of pauper-location,—that is, placing the emigrants, at once, as capitalists and landowners, in the unhealthy back-woods. He proposes that they should be conveyed to the Colonies, and there employed by the Government, on public works, *in the settled and healthy districts*; and that the expense of so providing them with employment, at high wages, should not be incurred, except in the case of the demand for labour in the Colony being inadequate to the supply afforded by immigration. For so great an improvement of Mr. Horton's plan, we are confident that, when the whole subject shall be better understood, as it soon must be, the public, both here and in the Colonies, will be grateful to Lord Howick.

In all other respects however, the probosed bill appears to us to be a mere copy of Mr. Wilmot Horton's last and wildest scheme: a measure we cannot call it, even adding the epithet cruce—let us say then, an expedent, a shift adobted in hurry and alarm, in consequence of the truly alarming condition of the peesantry.

We would, in all humility, offer a word of advice to Lord Howick. *Let him inquire and reflect for himself!* His industry and capacity no one doubts; and, if he will condescend to use these for the purpose of thoroughly understanding the whole subject of Colonization, of which Emigration is but one ingredient, he will discover that the home and colonial markets of labour may be equalized, not by pushing emigration from England, but by pulling immigration to the Colonies. The Colonies are in urgent want of labour—let the Colonies purchase what they want so much. A measure which should enable the Colonies to do this, would be fraught with advantage both to them and to the Mother Country; and towards the adoption of such a measure Lord Howick has already taken an important step, by the mode in which he proposes that the Government shall dispose of the very basis or essence of Colonization and Emigration, viz. *waste land.* Another important step, perhaps, towards the adoption of such a measure, is the appointment of Mr. Horton to the Governorship of Ceylon; for, until that zealous and persevering, but ignorant and meddling pretender in political economy, shall cease to torment the public and the Colonial Office with his "preparation to show," there will be difficult in establishing rational views on this deeply interesting subject.

THE KALENDS OF MARCH.

As was to have been expected, the article on Reform in the extraordinary number of the *Quarterly Review* has created a sensation of grief and alarm throughout the country. The time and manner of its publication, together with the abuse which it contains of all parties, excepting only that of the late Ministry, have satisfied the public that it must be considered as the Manifesto of the Duke of Welliugton and Sir Robert Peel on the question of Reform. It was in this sense that we spoke of the article on the day of its publication. We now proceed, according to promise, to examine some of the arguments of the Tory writer. He challenges the advocates of Reform. We shall assume the character of *advocates*, for the occasion, in order to illustrate the Reformers' position more clearly, and at the same time show what the Tory advocate brings upon his party by the fierce spirit of his zeal. As he *will* have our Glorious Constitution dissected, so be it.

Our Anatomy of the House of Commons has already established beyond a doubt, that what is called the "balance of the constitution" is a mere phrase. The so much vaunted balance consists in this—that the Crown and the Nation are wholly subservient to the Boroughmongers. The "harmony of our institutions" means the obedience of King and Commons to the dictates of certain individual Lords. The power of Government resides in the House of Commons, and the House of Commons is moved by a small number of persons politely called the Oligarchy. This insignificant minority of numbers *and wealth* makes the laws—imposes and enjoys the taxes—it is, in one word the Government. It calls our Glorious Constitution. Very well. Those who love our glorious constitution, having at their head, just at this moment, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, are opposed to all Reform,—that is, to any the slightest change of the system which bestows on them all the powers of government. They allege that the slightest change will be the forerunner of other changes,—that, if we make a beginning in Reform, we shall not finish until so much be granted as to render the House of Commons the true representative of the Nation. And this assertion is brought forward as an argument against Reform. We fully believe the assertion to be; true and on this account it forms, to our apprehension, the best of all arguments in favour of Reform. Taking the assertion as truth, what does it prove? What, indeed but that the Nation his hostile to the present system of sham representation? If says the Quarterly writer you give the nation ever so small a place in the House of Commons, from that little spot the Nation will press on, gaining fresh strength at every advance, until at last all the seats in the House of Commons will be filled by its representatives. This is most true, Sir Robert; but what does it prove, if not that the Nation is already bent on being fully represented? Would you deny the Nation the least gratification of its wishes, merely because that wish is so ardent? But this is not the question—the first question is, whether you ought to keep the Nation out of the House of Commons—the second, whether you will be able?

The main object of the Quarterly writer evidently is, to undervalue the force of public opinion in favour of Reform. He tells us that the national desire for Reform is a "sudden revolution" of opinion, brought about by "dread of physical force." He looks back only to last July; and if he has not persuaded himself, would persuade others, that his "chaos of unanimity" in favour of Reform has its origin in the fall of Charles the Tenth. Now, we should like to ask him, which was published first, the French King's, or the English Duke's declaration, that "he had a right to do what he liked with his own?" Did Lord Exeter follow the example of Charles the Tenth, when he so treated the electors of of Stamford as to render inevitable the loss of his power to oppress them?—or did he, by such conduct, only repeat an act of oppression, of which the frequent repetition before, in many other places, had disgusted the nation with our system of mock-representation? Were our eight hundred millions of debt imposed upon us by the exact balance of our Constitution, after or before the Three Days of Paris! The late General Election occurred simultaneously with the late French Revolution. Where the members of the last House of Commons industrious, intelligent, obedient to the wishes of the Nation, and especially careful of the public purse?—or is it this present Parliament which contains a majority of lazy blockheads, scorners of the public voice, and squanderers of the national property? Did this House of Commons *invent* Parliamentary jobs? Is it only since last July, that Lord Grey, Lord Radnor, Lord King, Lord Althorp, Sir Henry Parnell, Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. Hance have been the advocates of Reform? When wasit that Mr. Grey, presented that celebrated petition against the balance of our glorious constitution and the "harmony of our institutions?" Above all, was an article on Reform in the *Quarterly Review* which appeared in January 1830—an article which admirably exposed the inefficiency of the House of Commons as a Legislative Assembly*—was that manifesto in favour of Reform, which is a "chaos of unanimity" read with satisfaction, published after or before the late revolutions on the Continent? These questions are provoked, Sir Robert by the late Minifesto of your party. Will you condeseend to notice them on Tuesday.

It would be absurd, however, to deny that the late events on the Continent have accelerated the progress of opinion in favour of Reform. Those events caused a deep excitement throughout this country; and as to the question of Reform, they have converted wishes into will, hope into certainty. Their operation in this respect occurred thus—For thirty years before, education had been spreading a general knowledge of the purposes of Government. Long before last July, all but the most ignorant classes had been taught, that the institution of Government has but one end—the greatest good of all—an end obtainable only through the sacrifice by each of some portion of that perfect freedom with which man is born; that good government consisted of laws involving the least sacrifice of natural liberty, compatible with full security of person and property; and that the government of England was a bad government, in so far as it sacrificed the national interests to those of a few powerful families. Long before last summer, the guise under which bad government once flourished securely in England, had been pierced by reflecting men. Wisdom and goodness concurred in endeavouring to open the eyes of the multitude by means of general education; some education of the mass led to a very superior education indeed of those who were in easy circumstances; the present generation of the middle classes grew up with strange notions of Government; and, as was said nearly two years ago by the Bishop of Oxford, liberality became with our young men the order of the day. But while all other classes were advancing in political knowledge, the Government remained barbarous, ignorant, and profligate, as before. No change whatsoever, or at least none with a tendency to good government, occurred in the form or the working of balance and harmony. Then came the necessary results,—discontent, an utter distrust of the House of Commons, and hostility to the ruling few. Fallen as the Duke of Wellington now is in public esteem, it requires an effort of memory to recall the cheers with which, not long ago, the sight of his person and the mention of his name in public were universally greeted. Why was he a most popular Minister? Not by reason of any brilliant qualities as a statesman; and not, assuredly, on account of his affection for the Catholics. He was popular, because, not comprehending the true nature of balance and harmony, he declared war, on the part of the Crown and the Nation, against the high Aristocracy in Church and state; and because, being selfish, secret, and obstinate, he vanquished and humiliated the faction which the Nation already hated. Let this fact be marked, for it is a most important one. It shows that with the hatred of aristocratic rule—of the balance all on one side, which had grown up in England more than twelve months before the barricades were erected in Paris, there was not mixed the least particle of dislike to Monarchy. The Duke of Wellington obtained the love of the people by maiming the spoilers with the sword of the Crown. Even the King, who by education and habit was more of an English Exclusive than a British Monarch, and therefore generally took pains to be disliked, became popular through the help which he gave towards dragging the Lords Spiritual and Temporal behind the triumphal car of a soldier of fortune. Again, who forgets the violence with which the King was assailed by the high Tory party, because he balanced the Constitution all on the wrong side for them, by throwing his weight out of their scale into the scale of the Nation? Upon the whole, it is plain that Monarchy, instead of losing had gained in public estimation with the growth of hatred towards Aristocracy. But that is not more plain than the conclusion, that all but the Aristocracy and their dependants were ripe for a change *before* last July; and that the only question about Reform, every where but in Parliament, was as to time and manner. Upon the degree of Reform, the Nation had made up its mind; requiring such a change as should make the House of Commons obedient, not to the Lords, but to the Nation itself.

We arrive at the French events of July. No doubt a great people, winning by its courage that release from tyranny which it had vainly sought by gentle means, was a spectacle calculated to inflame the minds of Englishmen, who themselves desired to be released from a worse thraldom. We are speaking, be it remembered, as an advocate of the Reformers, smarting under the abuse of the *Quarterly*, would speak—and we say *worse*, because, if so bad a man as Charles the Tenth had been the heir of George the Fourth, and had proposed (as Charles the Tenth did in his electoral *ordonnance*), that every one paying 12l. a year of direct taxes should vote, by ballot, for Members of Parliament, he would have passed for the wisest and best of English Kings. Well, the overthrow of Charles the Tenth did, we acknowledge, create a tumult either of hope or fear in the breast of every Englishman. It did more,—it urged the Duke of Wellington to side with the Oligarchy against the Nation; and so it drove him from office. Here is the sore place with the Quarterly writer,—who, by the way, is supposed to have lost a most desirable office by the change of Ministry. The excitement produced by the last French Revo-

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* We quote a few specimens from the article "Internal Policy," (*Quarterly Review*. No, LXXXIII.)

"We cannot refrain from intimating it as our firm persuasion, that whoever listens attentively to the tone and language which is *now heard in the unrestrained intercourse of the higher as well as lower, classes of society*, will be constrained to admit, that the resolutions, and proceedings of the Legislature and especially of the House of Commons, *no longer command that respect and submission with which they were wont to be regarded.*"

"Whether it be that the House has sunk, or that the well-educated part of the community has risen. *it would be difficult to maintain that, as a body, they now constitute the choice of the Commons of the realm* in the same sense in which they did some time ago. Let any person listen to their ordinary conversation or reasoning, or sit down to the perusal of the thoughts they may have committed to writing, and they are not only found *inferior to many private individuals among their contemporaries*, but one seldom recognizes the grasp of mind and statesman-like qualities which the representatives of a free and enlightened country might be expected to possess."

"Another quality in which the members of the Lower House are thought lately to have somewhat declined, is efficiency;—by which we mean the real examination, discussion, and settlement of those affairs which the state of the country requires to be brought before it. The main purpose of the House of Commous is to see that the business of the nation be done, and its grievancess redressed; and if, year after year, they assemble and separate without seeing this accomplished, their efficiency must, for all useful purposes, be regarded as diminished."

"That point, however, in which the members of the House of Commons have sometimes been thought to be most deficient is *their want of independence.* though less open to direct improper influence than formerly, there is too much reason to surmise that *they do not speak and vote sufficiently according to their real sentiments.* Where bodies of men are obliged to act together, concession to a certain degree, is indispensably necessary.

"But thee are limits which every honest man is bound to set to this sort of compliance,; and here, we are afraid, is one of the duties at present most frequently neglected by members of Parliament."

"*There is something in the very atmosphere of the House unfavourable to bold and uncompromising conduct. It is, de facto, a sort of overgrown club.* Things are every day admitted in private among the members, *which are studiously denied or concealed in the speeches reported from the gallery.* Whoever, therefore, should endeavour to rend asunder that veil which, by all parties in the House, is held up before the public *would lose his character and caste.* He would be treated with coldness by those to whom he wished most to approximate, while he might feel insuperable repugnance to unite with those who were most willing to receive him. A loss of independence more painful to the individual, or *injurious to the commonwealth*, than this, cannot well be pictured. *It amounts to a surrender of the nobles privileges, and chokes the sourse of the fairest virtues*, which distinguish and adorn the citizen of a free country."

lution set loose the tongues of men; the Duke of Wellington preached against Reform—and the *Quarterly Review* became a journal of the Opposition. The new Ministry, who obtained office by means of the clamour for Reform, could not but declare for Reform, as Ministers and the King, who is not an aristocrat by temper or habit, and who, as King, is deeply interested in clipping the wings of the Aristocracy, authorized his servants to say that he too was favourable to Reform. These Ministerial and Royal premises have, no doubt, greatly accelerated the progress of the national cause; and, in so far as the events of July tended to cement the union between the Crown and the People against the Oligarchy, which was begun in 1829 by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, the people and the Crown are deeply indebted to the Parisian barricades.

We are ready to admit, that "dread of physical force," also may have served the cause of Reform. That dread, operating on the minds of Sir Claudius Hunter, the Duke of Wellington, Alderman Key, and Sir Robert Peel, induced the Ministers to prevent their Majesties from visiting the city of London, and hereby impressed upon the dullest of the people, that the King of England does not always choose his Ministers. "For," said the people, "the King without his Ministers would have been well received. Then why do the Ministers prevent the King from coming amongst us. Why are not the King Ministers of his own choosing, whom we might love, as we love William the Fourth?" That cowardly step of the Duke and Sir Robert threw a strong light on balance and harmony; an excellent effect, which the Quarterly writer has spared no pains to increase.

The next good effect produced by "dread of physical force," was the extreme anxiety of all honest and sensible Reformers to prevent the ruling few from driving the people into rebellion. If—which we do not admit—it were doubtful before, that the Tory party wished to settle the question of Reform by a fight, the Tory Manifesto fully establishes that point. Now, the best friends of order and the laws foresaw that if the Tory Ministers should continue to be the official organs of the Oligarchy, they would endeavour to put down opinion by physical force—"by the grasp of a determined opposition." The end of such a course was plain—civil war, and, in all probability, the triumph of "an inflamed populace." On this account, thousands of moderate men declared loudly for immediate Reform as a means of preventing Revolution. Amongst these were the present Ministers. So far, then "dread of physical force," engendered by the folly and violence of the Tory party, has greatly served the cause of Reform.

We have one more question to ask of the Quarterly writer—Was it wise in him to provoke such notice of his patrons, as occurs in the following quotaion from the *Times* of Wednesday?

"Throughout, we must observe of this knight-errant, that when he alludes to the benefits of the existing constitution, he means the benefits derived from it by *the Aristocracy alone*—that is by the class whose persevering and notorious efforts to monopolize those benefits are held by 49-50ths of the nation to be the one great cause, and indeed the main essence, of all abuses for which a Reform of Parliament is looked upon as the proper and only remedy—that remedy which alone can prevent the *recurrence* of the evil."

But it is not the *arguments* of the Tory Manifesto which have alarmed all moderate men, and in the same degree proved agreeable to those who wish for a convulsive change. The present fear of good men, and joy of the very worst (the latter consisting of Boroughmongers and Revolutionists), are occasioned by the statements in the Manifesto, of the *intentions* of the yet powerful Tory party. If these desperately selfish men should be able to carry a vote of Parliament against Reform, then indeed "all that we have ever heard or read of revolutionary horrors," *may* be "tame to the scenes of misery which await this great country."

Every one asks his neighbour—What is the Ministerial plan? but Ministers have chosen most unwisely as we think, that no one shall be able to answer the question. To satisfy in some measure the curiosity of our readers, we submit to them the following general description of three courses, one of which, as it appears to us, the Ministers must inevitably take.

Either they will propose a measure "full and effectual," according to the nations sense of those words—in which case we may except them to be outvoted. The Quarterly writer, hints that in that case Parliament will not be dissolved. If so, the Tories will return to office; and that day will be our 8th of August.*

Or, they will vainly endeavour to satisfy both Parliament and the Country, by proposing, not even a half measure, but some small fraction of a measure. such as an eight or a twentieth—in which case they will soon retire to private life, leaving the Nation and the Boroughmongers to settle the question by themselves. In that event, to call a man a Whig will be considered a gross personal insult,

Or, lastly, they will propose a sham measure, the effect of which would be to render "the House of Commons *neither more nor less efficient than it is now.*" Such a mere mockery would probably be well received by Parliament but, in that case, and if these Ministers should keep their places, the question of Reform would become as simple and as fearful as in the first supposed case of a union between the Crown and the Tory Oligarchy against the Nation.

However, the kalends of March are upon us!

* Polignac replaced Martignac on the 8th of August, 1830.

GAME-LAWS—WHY SHOULD THEY EXIST AT ALL?

We were only not horrified by the Marquis of Chandos's feudal game bill, of which various particulars had transpired, because we were very sure that it would never pass, with a Liberal Government at the helm.

It seems, in Lord Althorp's amended form of the game-laws—the great bugbear of the country, that all qualifications are to be done away with, but that the price of a certicate for a licence is to be increased; the penalties on poaching are to be considerably moderated; the sale of game is to be permitted, and the dealers are to be licened.

The evils arising out of these laws are enormous: they are universally allowed to be so—even by the men for whose pleasure so much crime is created.

We would propose as an amendment to Lord Althorp's proposition, to do away with the qualification—to do away with the game-laws altogether. Let the brains of the Chandos legislators be no longer puzzled: let the whole body of the game-laws be repealed. Let the courts be no longer disturbed by this rant about partridges and pheasauts. How absurd would it appear were the dispute to turn upon cocks and hens!

What would be the consequences of the utter repeal of these laws? Game, like any other property, would be protected by the common lawlike cocks and hens---like horses, sheep, and cows—like shurbs, trees, and fruit. If any man were particularly attached to his game or wished to kill it himself, it would be easy for him to arrange the matter so: let him, as he does now, particularly protect it by means of hired servants.

The game-laws absolutely do no good to the lovers of sport, and infinite mischief to the community. Abolish them therefore.

If the shooting of game were less surrounded by legislative impediments—were it deprived of its feudal privileges, and put on a footing with all other property, as far as its nature will permit—there would be an end of much of the ambition attending the pursuit. The *fashions* would fall; and those who really loved and excelled in the art of projecting lead from a three-foot tube at an object in motion, would have ample opportunities of gratifiing their passion.

The game-laws, as long as they exist, will serve to keep up the idea that partridges and pheasants are a species of common property belonging to any man that can kill them. Let them cease to exist, and people will no longer imagine that the partridge that feeds on the farmer's wheat belongs to them, more than his "everlasting layer," that feeds upon his barley.

Why should not any body kill a bird that is found on no man's land?—and yet the game-laws would send the man to prison and transportation who shot a hare upon a waste territory. It is such inconsistencies as these that throw men's notions into a state of confusion on the subject. If there were no game-laws, what would be the operation of the repeal? There would be then or no discussion question of qualification, certificates of licence, leave or manorial right; but if any man were seen on another's property, he would be liable to the laws of trespass. Those laws protect proprietors from all persons coming with other views; and surely the pursuers of game would not be an exception from a rule which includes all but the stealthy robber at midnight.

The existing ideas respecting game are anomalous, and full of confusion: destroy the game-laws by one fell swoop, and all is reduced to order.

The scheme of Lord Althorp respecting the game-laws is a temporizing system—a contrivance to reconcline things irreconcilable, for the sake of gaining time. All temporizing Ministries, in the history of all Governments, have come to a speedy end. We hoped that the present Ministry would have known how to take their post: then would their name have been immortal, and this would have been the age of British regeneration.

IRISH POLICE CASE.

Tomkins v *O'Connor.*

Magistrate—Who is the complainant in this case.

Mr. O. C.—The Complainant is it, you're axing after?—Sure it's meeself that is that, any ways!

Magistrate—Well, Sir, make your complaint then.

Mr. O'C.—Faith, but I'll do that thing for your wurtchip—I complean of that blaguard *there* (pointing to Tomkins,) for summing me *here.*

Magistrate—O, what—then you are the complainant, Tomkins,?

Tomkins—Yes, your Honor.

Mr. Tomkins then informed the Magistrate that he and the prisoner had been working for a gentleman, who had promised them three *bottles* of whiskey. The key of the cellar not being then at hand, it was agreed that Mr. Phelim O'Connor should call for the whiskey next morning, and the only thing which bothered Phelim was, how it should be divided. This knotty point was at last settled by the parties tossing up who should have the two *bottles*, and who should have the one. Tomkins was the winner, and next day received *two empty bottles* as his share.

Magistrate—How happened it O'Connor, that you dindn't deliver the whiskey agreed upon?

Mr. O'C.—Is it the wishkey your wurtchip's talking about?

Magistrate—Certainly. You tossed up with this honest man, which should have the two bottles, and you lost.

Mr. O'C.—The *two bottles*, your wurtchip—but the devil a word said Mr. Tomkins about the whiskey.

Magistrate—Ah! that may be a capital joke for you; but as in the Fable of the Boys and the Frogs.—

Mr. O'C.—Frogs To the divil I pitchm'—there's no frogs, nor toads, nor sarpents, nor such bastes, as your wurtchip well knows, in Ireland—praised be St. Patrick! It's the whiskey we're speaking of.

Magistrate—Very well? we'll speak of the whiskey, if you please,—so mind, now, Mr. Phelim O'Connor, if you don't return the two bottles of whiskey to Tomkins, or pay him for them, you shall have three months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Ireland, invaded by a whole legion of the above reptiles, could not have astonished Mr. Phelim O'Connor more than did this decision! He at length thrust his brawny hand into his breeches pocket, and drew forth some silver, and having paid Mr. James Tomkins the value of the whiskey, bounced out of the office, red hot for the repeal of the union.

A TRIP TO THE SEA.

(*From the New Mon. Mag. for March.*)

"Wherefore to Dover? let him answer that."

One warm evening in July, I sat reposing myself, after the labours of the day at an open window in a semi-fashionable street in London feeling as languid and cross as an animal out, of its element may very excusably be. Man's element in a summer evening is amidst meadows and groves, under the wide expanse of glorious heaven, with untainted gales, fragrant scents, and soft sounds floating around him—and here was I, pent in by brick walls, with only a few feet of sky visible, just to tantalize me by its beautiful azure; a strong smell of a drain overpowering the faint opposition of some wan and sickly flowers; and my ears assailed by a mixture of those harsh street noises which not even the mellowing influence of a summer evening's atmosphere can coax into being otherwise than disagreeable. My wife was pursuing some female occupation near me, and I envied her woman's useful resource—the needle, that pleasast mean betwixt idleness and application, which allows the mind to repose or expatiate at will, to rest on a few inches of cambric or to float over the whole extent of space and time; to bury itself amidst the light furniture of a work-box, or to sink into the depths of memory and reflection. I pined for some such busy idleness, fretted and fidgeted from heat and ennui, and strove to force up my windows to an undue extent, as wisely as if a starving man should hope to obtain food by expanding his mouth unnaturally wide. Alas! the light summer breeze that just waves the graceful birch and feathery oats, and carries calmness and refreshment on its wings, is stopped ere it can reach the threshold of a great city, and is seldom to be met within sight of its smoke. In vain I panted for air, it was not to be had, and I exasperated my annoyances by brooding with my mind's eye over some of the fresh, cool, lovely spots where I had formerly lingered away many delicious hours, like the dropsical man in Dante's Inferno, whose tantalizing memory recalled the objects most likely to increase his thirst.

"Li ruscelletti, che de' verdi colli
Del Casentin discendon giuso in Arno,
Facendo i lor canali freddi e molli,
Sempre mi stanno innanzi."

I had had the good fortune to make love to my wife in a beautiful country, and I strongly advise every one to follow my example, for courtship amidst fields and woods is twice as pleasant at the time, and twice as charming in remembrance as one conducted on "the sweet shady side of Pall-Mall," or in the crowd and bustle of the Park, while the lady gains increased power over the fancy from the lovely scenes with which her image is associated. "How cool and delightful Beech Copse must be this evening!" said I.

"Or the Mill grove," replied my wife.

"And what a sun-set there must be from Hawthorn-hill," I rejoined, as I watched a fleecy cloud of pale crimson float between the opposite chimneys. "Do you remember how often we used to watch it from thence the summer before we were married?"

"And the summer afterwards when we were at the sea," my wife replied, and to a stranger the words would have conveyed no deeper meaning than the preceding part of our conversation, but to me they spoke volumes, and while they brought the ocean and its glories before me, and made me thirst for its life-renewing breezes, they recalled also sundry matrimonial debates upon the prudence and possibility of a visit to a watering-place.

I rose and walked up and down the room, and the conversation took a less romantic turn—for my first words contained an enumeration of domestic expenses and pecuniary difficulties. Money, that most fatal foe to matrimonial peace, was on the *tapis*, and tones became of course less gentle, and brows less smooth.

"The boy's schooling, and your confinement, and Emma's illness, have been heavy expenses this year, and next spring the house must be painted, and business is by no means as plentiful as I could wish. Then I want law-books dreadfully, and altogether a trip to the sea would be a very extravagant, imprudent thing, unless indeed, my dilatory client Mr. D—— would pay his bill; but of this there is no hope."

"Well, my dear," said my wife, in a resigned tone, "say no more about it, but I certainly think sea-air would do the children a great deal of good, for they look pale, and are fractions, and unlike themselves." A short brisk quarrel in the adjoining room, and the baby's faint querulous cry from the nursery above, were opportunely timed to confirm her assertion. But I was inexorable, for alas! necessity compelled me so to be; yet my enforced and disagreeable prudence, instead of filling me with comfortable self-satisfaction, and thus rendering virtue its own reward, rather vexed and irritated me. I do not know what effect "letting I dare not wait upon I would," may have had on "the poor cat in the adage," but I should suppose from my own experience that it increased very considerably its love of teazing and scratching. As I paced the carpet, my eye, hungry for grievances, discovered that the colours were faded, and wandering round the room, detected a blind that had not been mended, and a book that had been misplaced, my ear meantime became delicately sensative, was annoyed by the droning lullaby in the nursery above, and the creaking of the footman's shoes in the pantry below, and was at length so distracted by the unnecessarily loud rap of the postman that I hurried down stairs to express my displeasure. I returned with smooth brow, a smiling countenance, and an open letter, which contained the information that the amount of Mr. D.'s bill had been paid into my banker's. Matters now assumed a very different aspect; I was enabled to issue signals for pleasure instead of rules of prudence, and in a few moments we were surrounded by our shouting rapturous little ones, who, with childhood's usual ardour and aptitude to happiness, seemed to anticipate ten times more eagerly than ourselves the delights of a trip to the sea, though they knew but indistinctly in what those delights consisted. Puzzling questions succeeded each other with amusing rapidity, and sands and cliffs, boats and bathing machines, waves, storms, and porpoises; seaweeds, shrimps, and shels, formed the sole subjects of unwearying inquiry and unsuccessful description for the remainder of the evening. At length the children were dismissed to bed, and my wife and I sat down with maps, road-books, and "a guide to the watering-places" before us, in order to settle *where we should go*—an important query to persons of moderate means, who having resolved once in a way to pay a high price for healthy pleasure, are nervously afraid of not receiving the proper quantum of each. One place was too hot, another too expensive, a third too distant, one was too gay, another too dull; at this, there was indifferent bathing, at that no pretty inland walks; some insuperable objection put half of the rival candidates *hors de combat*, and, as we successively enumerated the remainder, we found that in each "some defect in it did quarrel with the noblest grace it had, and put it to the foil." Like other dainty people we seemed starving in the midst of plenty, and a perplexing interval of indecision followed; at length we fixed upon Dover, because our cook happened to have a cousin there who would engage a house for us; a motive entirely distant from any of those by which we had resolved our selection should be determined. And so the mighty matter was arranged, and in less than a week I handed my family into a Dover coach, mounted the top myself, and in a thorough holiday-mood set out for the sea. Every Londoner must have felt the cheerfulness, the good-humour, the benignity, and philanthropy, which suddenly animate him when at about eight or ten miles from his smoky home, country breezes and country prospects begin to greet him. The conceited man gives himself much credit for all these amiable feelings, the philosopher speculates on the greater share which matter or spirit has in producing them; but for myself, I was contented with being extremely comfortable, and anticipating still greater pleasure to come. But about noon a considerable change took place in the state of affairs, and when a violent and continued rain had driven me to take refuge with my family inside the coach, an oportunity was afforded for discovering how much of my late exhilaration and contentment was dependant upon outward circumstances. Alas! a man whirled quickly through the open air in the sunshine is a very different being from him who is cooped up with two women and five children in a narrow space till he is heated almost to fusion, and cramped nearly to dislocation. I never before was fully aware of the thousand ills which flesh is heir to, or of the various shapes they can assume. A suspended bonnet flapped continually in my face, and two or three parasols and umbrel as ran their united points into my side, one of my children fell to sleep on my knee, another smeared me all over with bread and butter, and the nurse seemed to take every opportunity of treading upon my corns. One moment I was ordered to put the window up because it rained in, and the next to put it down because Emma was sick; the baby never ceased whining, and the tiresome nurse sang to it twice as loud as there was any occasion for; my eldest boy was incessantly jumping up to wateh for a mile-stone, and my youngest urging me to sing "Rule Britannia." My patience, meanwhile, was rapidly exhausting, and was only preserved in a wavering

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existence by means of occasional glances at the placid countenance of my wife, who, like many others of her sex, possesses that happy power of resisting the petty annoyances of life which is so seldom found in company with masculine dignity and courage. Tired and hot as she was, no fretful word or look escaped her; she could still smile at the inconvenient mirth, and ill-timed activity of the children; still point encouragingly at a breaking cloud, and talk cheeringly of tomorrow's pleasures; while I sat the very image of despair and gloom, and had just persuaded myself that it would rain incessantly for six weeks, when the sun shone again, and I hastened outside to uncrook my limbs and restore my temper. The fresh air speedily improved my spirits, and a good dinner at Canterbury had its usual effect upon mind as well as body. At length the noblest and most exhilarating sight under heaven, the broad bosom of the ocean sparkling under a cloudless sun, met our longing, watching eyes: and after a dislocating jolt through rough and narrow streets, our whole party was safely deposited at comfortable-looking house, where the cook's cousin was ready to receive us, and a host of tradesmen to ask our custom. And now another domestic scene occurred, scarcely less formidable to man's unwonted eyes and ears, than the miseries which I had endured in the morning on a more confined theatre. Of all the perplexing medleys of bustle and noise which I ever witnessed, the arrival of a large family at a watering-place is certainly the most Babel-like and over-whelming. From above come the thundering noise of the trunks in their progress to their destination, accompanied by an incessent slamming of doors, opening and shutting of drawers. and that bouncing, stamping sort of walk, those unnecessary questions, useless complaints, and perplexed directions, by which servants delight to make "confusion worse confounded." From below arose the clattering of tea-things and saucepans, the repetion of inventories, the importunities of tradsmen, the cook's groans over the inconveniences of the range, and the footman's murmurs at those of his pantry. Meanwhile, the children did their best to add to the tumult; the baby whined, Emma clamoured for her tea, George took a fancy to play on his trumpet, and the two elder boys first sent one of the maids into hysterics by leaning too far out of a window, and then gave another a race by slipping out of the house and making the best of their way to the beach. Upon this hint I resolved to speak, and repairing to the destined nursery, where my wife was quietly superintending the arrangement of the baby's crib: I said, in rather a conscious tone, "My dear, it appears to me I cannot be of the least use, and I think the best thing I could do would be to take the boys out for half an hour. tea cannot be ready yet, for there is no knife in the house to cut the bread with, and Martha has just broken the only tea-pot." My wife looked up from the trunk over which she was leaning, and gave her consent to my proposal with a smile which seemed to say, "How glad you are of an excuse for getting out of this bustle," and down stairs I hurried as fast as possible, without either allowing myself to criticise my own motives, or to hear one of the maids say to another. "Perhaps Master can tell us." Before they had settled the "perhaps," I was on my road to the shore, my boys shouting from wonder, surprise, and delight, and myself almost wishing that some such ebulition were permitted to my own strong and excited feelings. When we returned home the chaos and the whirlwind had subsided into order and repose; the baby and Emma were in bed and asleep; the servants had begun to move less rapidly and speak less loudly; the tea was made, shrimps and bread and butter ready for us; and my wife looking calm, tired, and happy, inviting me to my first holiday meal. Oh! the delights of that meal, all present comforts enhanced by the refreshing consciousness that they were the first-fruits of a coming season of rest and tranquillity What man of wealth and leisure can duly estimate the keenness of that enjoyment which is sharpened by previous labour and confinement? Who but the man of business can understand the luxury of having nothing to do? At the sea we are privileged to be idle; thither neither the toils of business nor of dispation should pursue us; there the philosopher should trifle, the statesman observe no prognostics but these of the weather, and the gravest student read nothing but novels. Preserve me from the man who is so laboriously and unremittingly wise as to think it childish to spend hours throwing pebbles into the sea, or waste of time to sit on the beach counting the waves,

"Which tap the tarry boat with gentle blow,
And back return in silence smooth and slow,"

Is it idleness for those who "have broke their sleep with thought, their brains with care, their bones with industry," to refresh their faculties by thorough repose? is it useless for those who live in general with business and books to dwell for a short space with Nature and with themselves? Who, besides, may venture to define the influence which a few wholesome sea-side musings may have on active life and social duties? who shall estimate the value of those calm reviews of the past those quiet reflections on the future, when the world withdraws in despair from a contest with her fairer rival, when every violent emotion subsides, and we seem to extract from the peacefulness anp purity of material nature around us, sentiments, wishes, and resolutions of corresponding purity and peace! I doubt if any angry feeling could long resist the soothing, effect of the gentle, monotonous tapping of the "faint, lazy waves" on the pebbly shore, and their harmoniously grating retreat; I doubt if the strongest troop of blue devils could contend successfully against the cheering influence of the sparkling ocean and its thousand snowy crests: or, if even Avarice himself could count his sordid gains, and pine for accumulated dross, while free and bountiful Nature was spreading its noblest spectacle before him, and fanning him with her blessing and purifying breezes. If a trip to the sea does not usually produce as salubrious an effect upon our moral as upon our corporeal frame, it is, perhaps, that we do not pursue the proper regimen—we are too busy or too gay, we cherish silly acquaintances, invent silly amusements—we dress, and dance, and raffle—nurse-up a public breakfast into its wearying perfection, or welcome with open arms a conjuror or an infant Roscius—dreading, apparently, lest, Fashion and Folly should be obliged to leave us a breathing-time for reflection, and "leisure to be good. For myself, if there are any hours upon which I can look back with unmingled satisfaction, it is those, in which having walked down alone to the shore with a book in my hand, and seated myself within a few paces of the water, I have waited for the gradual yet sure influence of the scene before me. Now reading a few lines—now pelting the curled feathery tips of the waves—now gazing on the magnificent expanse of ocean while its delicious gales fan my brow—the first effect produced is a sensation of almost ecstatic cheerfulness and of universal good-will. To this happy but excited state succeeds a calm, still more delightful—my book falls from my hands, a luxurious sense of repose and pleasure steals over the frame, and a crowd of soft and holy reflections follow each other in quiet succession through the mind. For a time, sorrows are forgotten, cares lulled to sleep, and fears silenced; those we love seem more prized—those we have lost, more tenderly yet less painfully remembered; and when by degrees loftier musings intermingle, it difficulties had vanished, mysteries ceased to perplex, and the veil which parts the material and spiritual worlds had lost somewhat of its awful density.

Such a serene, dreamy state of existence is seldom permitted to die a natural death; for it is of so fragile a tenure as to expire from a shower or a colder breeze, the approach of the tide, or the greeting of an acquaintance, the landing of a fishing-boat, or the distant smoke of a steam-vessel. Then up starts the ruminator, levelled in a moment to the standard of ordinary existence, quite ready to think of umbrellas or wet shoes, to talk nonsense, or bargain for a turbot—or, best of all, to hurry to the pier, and watch the landing of the passengers. This is, indeed, a scene of all others the least sentimental. In vain might the most romantic of mortals resolve to seek in the countenances of the motley crowd for some indication of the thoughts passing withing; in vain might he endeavour to ask, "Did sorrow, or poverty, or crime, or idleness, or business, or curiosity, send you away?"—"Has love, or duty, or weariness, or an empty purse, brought you back?" He would find the tenour of his mental queries far more limited; he would be constrained merely to inquire, "Have you been sea-sick, or have you not? This is the grand line of separation among the passengers of a steam packet, compared with which rank, wealth, beauty, and intellect become for a time trifling and unavailing distinctions. How triumphant is the air of the most homely of females who has escaped the devastating touch of the great sea-monster, compared with the disconsolate mien of the once radiant beauty, who staggers along the deck just sufficiently alive to be aware of her unbecoming condition! With what unwonted carelessness of effect does she place above her pallid face and flaccid locks the smart French bonnet wreathed with flowers, which she knows must be worn in order to escape the duty, yet feels will only make her wretched state more conspicuous and more absurd. How annoying to be exposed in such circumstances to a crowd of curious spectators, whose twinkling eyes and scarcely repressed laughter indicate their share in that *Mephistophiles* part of human nature which derives amusement from the distresses of others! If, indeed, any one just released from the miseries of sea-sickness could feel angered by any *terrestrial* grievance, it might provoke the most patient of mortals to be thus greeted by a mob of prying, ridiculing gazers, and to escape from their observation only to fall into the clutches of those most pertinacious, insolent, insufferable people, the waiters and emissaries of the various hotels. How I have pitied some yellow, exhausted, gentlemanly man, with a dishevelled, half-fainting daughter on each arm, who has fallen unprotected and unprepared into this ruthless gang, and is literally fought for and carried off in two or three direc rections before he discovers the absolute necessity of self-exertion, and is roused into an obstinate preference of some one of his detested persecutors, by which an enemy is turned into an ally, and he is at length able to effect his escape. *Where* his conqueror may choose to deposit him is a matter of indifference; "the worst inn's worst room" is preferable to a prolonged contest.

But when the quiet of the shore and the bustle of the pier have been sufficiently enjoyed, Dover presents other objects of attraction in the beautiful walks and picturesque ruins in its neighbourhood; above all, in its noble castle, which, like the ocean it looks down upon, possesses the property of commanding admiration under every possible variety of circumstances. Whether dressed in gloom or in glory; whether its irregular outline is clearly defined on a bright sky, or half-shrouded in mist, gains grandeur from indistinctness; whether it is tinted by the hues of dawn or sunset, or the shades of night have imparted to it their solemn uniformity of colouring Dover castle, with its towering Keep, its stately barbican, and its varied line of fortification, still preserves its striking effect upon the eye and the imagination. Above all, it is delightful to roam within its precincts when the moon sheds over the scene its solemn, softening influence, and the masses of shadow are perfectly awful from their depth and their extent—then, how exquisite the pleasure to stand upon the ramparts, and trace the course of the valley as it gradually retreats into obscurity—to look down upon the glancing lights of the town, and upon the calm expanse of the ocean, one broad, quivering belt illuminated to brilliancy, across which a dark skiff sometimes shoots; the rest a wide extent of gray and dark tints, melting into the undifined horizon—to listen to the faint sound of the breaking waves below—and, when roused by the greeting of a sentinel, or the slow-measured tread of soldiers relieving guard, to turn to admire the picturesque effect of the military figures, and to listen with thrilling delight to the "spirit-stiring drum and ear-piercing fife," so admirably harmonizing with the scene around and the associations connected with it. All this constitutes an enjoyment which it would be equally difficult to describe or to explain; yet so little is it valued by the inhabitants and visitants at Dover, that among the other attractions of a night-ramble in the castle, solitude and silence may be enumerated. W. E.

MISCELLANEA.

British Institution.—The annual exhibition of the works of British Artists is now open. In the department of history, the works are of an inferior description—(Mr. Briggs's able composition excepted)—fancy and domestic subjects abound; there are several excellent landscapes, some capital fruit and animal pieces; and in sculpture, Mr. Carew's *Falconer*, cut for that truly noble patron of British genius, Lord Egremont, reminds one of the best days of the Grecian art.

Among the performances which deservedly attract the general attention, is No. 95 *Falstaff's Assignation with Mrs. Ford*, painted by G. Clint, A. R. A., which is not only the best picture we have seen from this artist's hand, but taken altogether, one of the ablest dramatic pieces ever painted. In putting upon canvass the scene from Shakspeare, Mr. Clint has observed the injunction of the bard, which applies as well to painters as to actors, not to overstep the modesty of Nature. There is nice discrimination of character and forcible expression, but all is natural, easy, and unexaggerated. The Knight is entering the apartment in which Mrs. Ford is sitting with her back to the door, through which he is passing; his countenance is beaming with self-satisfaction and delight; the reward of his amatory labours seems to him at hand, his hour of triumph approaches; his tread is light and youthful, notwithstanding his bulk and his years—in a word, he is "bathed in wicked bliss and wanton joy." Alas! for the vanity of fleshy expectations—alas! for poor fat human nature! Mrs. Ford, who has just been arranging the part she is to perform in the comedy with her friend, Mrs. Page (the latter lady is seen leaving the room), is reclining upon a high-backed chair; upon hearing the approach of her suitor, she casts a sidelong look towards the quarter from which he is advancing. That look, had the vain old man perceived it, might have roused in him some suspicions as to the kindness of the lady's intentions, for it betrays archness and a spirit of fun rather than that of illicit love. The spectator is prepared by this one glance of all that is to follow—the woful disappointment of the lover, his escape and chastisement under feminine disguise, his almost suffocation in the basket of foul linen, the cooling of his heated blood in the waters at Datchet, and his subsequent exposure to the general derision. Mr. Clint has not only given his heroine this appropriate expression, but he has very properly made her a handsome and desirable woman, and dressed her also in a very becoming manner. Add to all this, good colour and careful handling in every department of the picture, and the extent of the artist's talents may in some measure be estimated. Mr. Wells, a man of taste residing near Tunbridge, has purchased this performance for 100 guineas; and we scruple not to say, that had he given twice that sum for it, he would have no reason to regret his purchase, for a more perfect work of the kind has not met our eye for many a year.

Marriage on Conditions.—I am to eat and sleep whenever I please, without any questions being asked. No private orders are to be given to the barber or tailor about the decorations of my person. I am not to be forced to sit up and receive male or female visitors; neither the superintendance of the kettle nor teacups is to be considered a part of my duty. I am not to be obliged to deliver my opinion on patterns for caps or petticoats for any lady. I am not to go out to tea or supper, unless I choose. I am not to be ordered on any duties of danger: such as escorting young ladies home in a windy, or old ladies in a frosty, night. I am to have liberty of conscience; and to attend church as often as I think proper. And, lastly, when I am tired of home, I may return to India *alone*.—N. B. Should any doubt hereafter arise about the meaning of any of these clauses, my interpretation is to be received as infallible; and should I explain the same article different ways at different times, I am not to give a reason for so doing. These are my terms, from none of which I can recede.—*Sir Thomas Monro: Life, by Mr. Gleig.*

It is fortunate, perhaps that the following manner of punishing an unskilful tailor, was not known in England a few years ago. A septentrional Grand Duke found the waist of a new uniform only five inches smaller than *his* middle periphery. Instead of flying into a passion, like any other person, he took the thing in the most good-humoured way imaginable; merely desiring a few soldiers to tickle the tailor until further orders. It is not to be expected, however, that Grand Dukes should consult the idiosyncrasies of tailors; and it so chanced that this particular Schneider bore the laughter of other people better than his own, which is remarkable, for after effacing his nails by attempts to scramble up the bare walls of the room a convulsion supervened, and he went to render his account elsewhere.—Query: Which is eventually the less pleasant to a tailor—tickling *of* him in this northern fashion, or ticking *with* him in ours?

WHAT MULES THINK OF RAILWAY CONVEYANCE.—The produce of the Maunch Chink coal (anthracite) mine, in Pennsylvania, is conveyed to a village of the same name in waggons, running on an inclined railway, and to each train of 42 waggons there are 7 cars attached, containing 28 mules, which are employed to draw back the waggons when emptied. Professor Silliman states, that the mules readily perform the duty of drawing up the empty waggons; but that "having once experienced the comfort of riding down, they appear to regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures, not even the sharpest whipping, can ever induce them descend in any other way."—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

Russian Steam-ship.—On Tuesday, a steam-vessel of considerable size, said to be the largest ever built in London, ordered by the Emperor of Russia, and to be used, when completed, as a packet between St. Petersburg and Lubeck, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Wallis, Blackwall. Five flags decorated the deck, the centre one of which was the national standard of Russia, inscribed "Nicholas I." The length of the vessel on deck is 175 feet; breadth 32 feet; tonnage 755 tons; and she is to be worked by two engines of seventy-horse power each.

Mr. Shiel.—It is confidently stated that Mr. Sheil is about to enter Parliament as the representative of an English borough. We understand that he does so, completely independent of the Ministry, or any party in the House; and will, of course, be at liberty to advocate his own views on the important political questions which must come before the present Parliament.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

An Out-and-out Grubber.—The notorious Dando, who has so often regaled himself at the expence of publicans, oyster-shop keepers, &c., was on Thursday last brought before the Magistrates at Bow-street on a similar charge. Dando, it appeared, went into a public house in Queen-street, where he drank two glasses of brandy and Water; and having called for a third, and drank it, he declared he had no money, and the landlord then kicked him into the street. Dando then proceeded to Anderson's a-la-mode beef-shop, and called for a large plate of a-la-mode, salad well dressed, and a pint of ale. These articles were quickly consumed; and he then called for another plate, with the etceteras, and a glass of brandy, with these he was also accommodated, and quickly dispatched them. After a rest of a few minutes he made a third call; put the landlord requested payment for what had been supplied, and Dando having no money, was given into custody—Sir R. Birnie, observed that Dando was attired in a prison dress, asked to whom the clothes belonged?—Dando (laughing): Why upon my word, Sir Richard, I can hardly tell you; but as near as I can I will. The jacket, I think, came from Brixton [a laugh]; the waiscoat, as well as my recollection serves me was bestowed upon me at a similar establishment at Guildford: and the trowsers I know I acquired by hard servitude in your Middlesex House of Correction [laughter]. I am indebted to the City Authorities for the rest of my wardrobe—namely, my shirt, stocking, and shoes [loud laughing].—He was committed to prison for three months.

The consequence of paying for Physic rather than for Advice.—An old lady having received three draughts from her medical attendant, requested to know what they were intended for? The answer was, that one would warm her, the second cool her, and the third was intended to moderate the two violent effects of either!—an explanation which is almost as sound, in point of reason, as the Irishman's account of his love of whiskey: "he took it in winter to warm him, in summer to cool him, and all the rest of the year that he mayn't forget the dear cratur that was so good to him."—*Observations on Medicinal Composition.*

Gullibility.—John Bull is, certainly, the most credulous creature in the world. It was but the other day that we witnessed an itinerant showman who had drawn up his saravan at the corner of High street, Marylebone, resping a rare harvest by exhibitting "for the small charge of one penny, the very identical skull of Oliver Cromwell, *when a boy!*"—"Fools," it is said "are as plaintiful as blaskberries;" and so it proved to the coffers of the speculating showman.

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